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(54) **Apparatus for preparing coffee having a small-bubbled foam layer.**

(57) The apparatus (1) for preparing coffee extract having a small-bubbled foam layer comprises at least one inlet (4) for coffee extract and one outflow opening (6.1,6.2) for discharging coffee extract having a small-bubbled foam layer. The inlet is provided with at least one spout opening (8.1,8.2) for generating a coffee extract jet when coffee extract is fed to the inlet. In the liquid

flow path extending between the inlet and the outflow opening, a buffer reservoir (10) is incorporated, spaced from the spout opening (8) and the outflow opening (6), the buffer reservoir being positioned such that, in use, the coffee extract jet from the outlet spouts (8) into a liquid surface of coffee extract already received in the buffer reservoir (10). This creates small bubbles in the coffee extract.

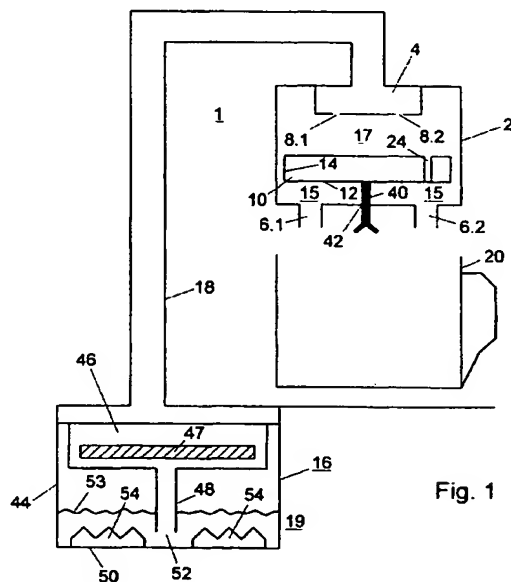


Fig. 1

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Description

The invention relates to an apparatus for preparing coffee extract having a small-bubbled foam layer, comprising at least one inlet for coffee extract and one outflow opening for discharging coffee extract having a small-bubbled foam layer, the inlet being provided with at least one spout opening for generating a coffee extract jet when coffee extract is fed to the inlet.

The invention also relates to a Neopolitana apparatus for preparing coffee extract, comprising a hermetically closable liquid container, a coffee container which can be filled with ground coffee, a liquid-conveying tube which is on one side connected to the coffee container and on the other side comprises an open end located adjacent a bottom of the liquid container and an outlet for dispensing the coffee extract, the outlet being in fluid connection with the coffee container such that, in use, the ground coffee is located in the liquid flow path extending from the liquid container to the outlet.

The invention moreover relates to a method of preparing coffee extract by means of a Neopolitana apparatus comprising a filling chamber to be filled with liquid for forming coffee extract from this liquid.

Such apparatus is inter alia known from international patent application WO 95/16377. In this known apparatus, a small-bubbled foam layer is obtained by the increased speed of the liquid jet. The liquid flows directly from the outlet to the outflow opening. However, the character of the small-bubbled foam layer obtained, i.e. the distribution of the size of the different bubbles, proves to be little uniform and predictable. From this international patent application, it is also known to provide the outflow opening, rather than the inlet, with a spout opening. Accordingly, the apparatus spouts directly into, for instance, a cup. However, this variant also has the above-outlined drawbacks.

The object of the invention is to meet this problem and is characterized in that in the liquid flow path extending between the spout opening and the outflow opening, a buffer reservoir is incorporated, spaced from the spout opening and the outflow opening, the buffer reservoir being positioned such that, in use, the coffee extract jet from the outlet spouts into a liquid surface of coffee extract already received in the buffer reservoir.

If a coffee extract is fed to the inlet under relatively low pressure, the spout opening of the inlet generates a coffee extract jet. This coffee extract jet ends up in the buffer reservoir, so that the buffer reservoir will be filled with a quantity of coffee extract. Due to the fact that the coffee extract jet spouts into the liquid surface of the meanwhile filled buffer reservoir, bubbles will be formed in the buffer reservoir. At the same time, at least a portion of the coffee extract having bubbles will flow from the buffer reservoir to subsequently flow from the apparatus via the outflow opening. Since the liquid jet spouts into the buffer reservoir, a small-bubbled foam layer is obtained whose properties are predetermined.

Gebrauchsmuster 29502575 discloses an apparatus for preparing coffee extract having a small-bubbled foam layer, comprising at least one inlet for coffee extract and one outflow opening for discharging coffee extract having a small-bubbled foam layer. In this known apparatus, two outflow openings are present in a bottom. Disposed on the bottom is a spherical element covering the two outflow openings. The spherical element consists of vertical sidewalls and a spherical top wall, with a number of orifices being provided in the vertical sidewalls. In use, a coffee filter filled with ground coffee, which filter consists of a bowl-shaped element manufactured from rigid material, is placed between the inlet and the spherical element. Next, the apparatus is connected to a high-pressure coffee apparatus. Under a pressure of for instance 7 bar, the coffee apparatus feeds hot water to the coffee filter in the apparatus. In the coffee filter, the ground coffee is compressed to form a compact whole. This involves a high pressure being built up in the coffee filter. As a result, the coffee extract is forced out via the openings in the bottom of the coffee filter. During the forcing out of the coffee extract, bubbles are formed in a space between the bottom of the coffee filter and the top wall of the spherical cover. Bubbles smaller than the section of the orifices of the spherical cover can then flow away from the apparatus via the outflow openings in the bottom. In this manner, via these outflow openings, a coffee extract is dispensed which can be received in a cup disposed under the assembly. In the cup filled with coffee extract, a foam layer will be present on the coffee extract.

A drawback of the assembly known from Gebrauchsmuster 29502575 is that for forming the bubbles, it is necessary to build up a high pressure in the apparatus. This implies that for pressurizing the apparatus, relatively expensive means, such as an electric pump, are required.

The object of the invention is to provide an apparatus whereby a coffee extract having a small-bubbled foam layer can also be prepared under low pressure.

According to a further elaboration of the invention, the flowing away of coffee extract with bubbles from the buffer reservoir can for instance be effected in that the buffer reservoir overflows. However, it is also possible that the buffer reservoir is provided with at least one run-out opening for discharging coffee extract with a small-bubbled foam layer from the buffer reservoir to the outflow opening. This has the advantage that after the preparation of the coffee extract having a small-bubbled foam layer, no or only little residual liquid stays behind in the buffer reservoir. In particular, the buffer reservoir is of bowl-shaped design, with the run-out opening provided in a sidewall of the buffer reservoir.

It is also possible that the buffer reservoir is of bowl-shaped design while a bottom of the buffer reservoir is provided with at least one run-out opening for discharging coffee extract having a small-bubbled foam layer from the buffer reservoir to the outflow opening.

According to another aspect of the invention, which also provides a solution to the above-mentioned problems in respect of the apparatuses of the prior art, a buffer reservoir is incorporated into the liquid flow path extending between the spout opening and the outflow opening, which buffer reservoir is spaced from the spout opening and comprises the outflow opening mentioned, while, in use, the buffer reservoir is positioned such that, in use, the coffee extract jet from the spout opening spouts into a liquid surface of coffee extract already received in the buffer reservoir, and the quantity of coffee extract dispensed through the spout opening per unit of time and the quantity of coffee extract flowing from the buffer reservoir via the outflow opening per unit of time are adjusted to each other so that in the buffer reservoir a liquid surface is formed having a height of at least 5 mm.

Because the coffee extract jet spouts into the coffee extract bath located in the buffer reservoir with a height of at least 5 mm, the jet striking the bath involves the formation of a small-bubbled foam layer. Via the outflow openings, this small-bubbled foam layer is entrained with the rest of the coffee extract to subsequently flow into a container. Preferably, the quantity of coffee extract dispensed through the spout opening per unit of time and the quantity of coffee extract flowing via the outflow opening from the buffer-reservoir per unit of time are adjusted to each other so that in the buffer reservoir a liquid surface is formed having a height of at least 8 mm.

According to a preferred embodiment of the invention, the apparatus further comprises a Neapolitana unit for preparing the coffee extract, the Neapolitana unit being in fluid connection with the inlet. The Neapolitana unit has the characteristic feature of dispensing a coffee extract under a relatively low pressure of, for instance, 0.4 atmosphere. In combination with the spout opening of the inlet and the buffer reservoir, this low pressure is sufficient for obtaining a coffee extract having a small-bubbled foam layer.

The Neapolitana unit preferably comprises a hermetically closable liquid container, a coffee container that can be filled with ground coffee, a liquid-conveying tube connected on one side to the coffee container and comprising on the other side an open end located adjacent a bottom of the liquid container, the inlet with the spout opening being in fluid connection with the coffee container such that, in use, the ground coffee is located in the liquid flow path from the liquid container to the inlet.

Because the flavor of the coffee extract is not only determined by the small-bubbled foam layer, but also by the temperature, according to a highly advanced embodiment, the liquid container comprises means for controlling the ratio between the quantities of liquid and air in the liquid container without changing the quantity of liquid for setting the temperature of the liquid which, in use, is fed to the coffee container.

The invention also relates to a Neapolitana appara-

tus characterized in that the liquid container comprises means for controlling the ratio between the quantities of liquid and air in the liquid container without changing the quantity of liquid for determining the temperature of the liquid which, in use, is fed to the coffee container. According to the invention, this method is characterized in that the temperature of the coffee extract is controlled by a selection of the ratio between the quantity of air and the quantity of water present in the filling chamber.

The invention will now be explained with reference to the accompanying drawings. In these drawings:

Fig. 1 shows a first embodiment of an apparatus for preparing a coffee extract having a small-bubbled foam layer according to the invention;

Fig. 2 shows a second embodiment of an apparatus for preparing a coffee extract having a small-bubbled foam layer according to the invention;

Fig. 3 shows a first possible embodiment of a receiving reservoir of the apparatus according to Fig. 1 or 2;

Fig. 4 shows a second possible embodiment of a receiving reservoir of the apparatus according to Fig. 1 or 2;

Fig. 5 shows a third embodiment of an apparatus for preparing a coffee extract having a small-bubbled foam layer according to the invention;

Fig. 6 shows a fourth embodiment of an apparatus according to the invention;

Fig. 7 shows a first cross section of the apparatus according to Fig. 6;

Fig. 8 shows a second cross section of the apparatus according to Fig. 6; and

Fig. 9 shows a third cross section of the apparatus according to Fig. 6.

In Fig. 1, reference numeral 1 designates an apparatus according to the invention for preparing coffee extract having a small-bubbled foam layer. The apparatus comprises a housing 2 with an inlet 4 to which, in use, coffee extract is fed. The housing 2 further comprises at least one outflow opening. In this example, the housing comprises two relatively large outflow openings 6.1 and 6.2. The inlet 2 is provided with two relatively small spout openings 8.1 and 8.2. Further, between the spout openings 8.1 and 8.2 on one side and the outflow openings 6.1 and 6.2 on the other, a buffer reservoir 10 is present, spaced from the spout openings 8.1, 8.2 and the outflow openings 6.1 and 6.2. Hence, the buffer reservoir 10 is incorporated into the liquid flow path extending between the spout openings 8.1 and 8.2 on one side and the outflow openings 6.1 and 6.2 on the other. Between the buffer reservoir and the outflow openings 6.1 and 6.2, an interspace 15 is present.

In this example, the buffer reservoir 10 is of bowl-shaped design and has a flat bottom 12 with vertical sidewalls 14. Between the bottom 12 of the buffer reservoir and the outflow opening, the interspace 15 is

present. Also, an interspace 17 is present between the spout openings 8.1 and 8.2 on one side and the buffer reservoir on the other.

The apparatus of Fig. 1 further comprises a Neopolitana unit 19, to be discussed in more detail hereinbelow, which feeds coffee extract via line 18 to the inlet 4 under a relatively low pressure of, for instance, 0.4 atmosphere. The operation of the apparatus is as follows.

When the Neopolitana unit 19 feeds coffee extract to the inlet 4 via line 18, two jets of coffee extract will spout from the spout openings 8.1 and 8.2 respectively. Hence, the inlet with the spout openings effects an increase of the flow rate relative to the flow rate of the coffee extract in the line 18. For this purpose, the surface area of each of the spout openings 8.1 and 8.2 is for instance equal to 0.05-0.5 mm². The jets of coffee extract spout downwards into the buffer reservoir 10. This buffer reservoir 10 will be filled with the coffee extract. Thus, the coffee extract jets spout with force into the liquid surface of the buffer reservoir 10. This creates strong, turbulent flows in the buffer reservoir, resulting in the formation of coffee extract having a small-bubbled foam layer. This coffee extract is also known by the name of 'café crème'. When the buffer reservoir is entirely filled, it will flow over, enabling the coffee extract with the small-bubbled foam layer to flow, via the outflow openings 6.1 and 6.2, to a container 20 positioned under the housing 2. The container 20 may consist of a cup or a coffeepot. Of course, it is also possible to place two containers side by side such that one of the containers is filled by the outflow opening 6.1, while the other container is filled by the outflow opening 6.2.

The section of the outflow openings 6.1 and 6.2 is selected so that café crème with the desired bubble size in the small-bubbled foam layer can flow from the housing 2 without the bubbles disappearing. In other words, the outflow openings 6.1, 6.2 are larger than the desired maximal size of the bubbles in the foam layer.

After the container 20 has been filled with coffee, it can be removed for consumption. In the buffer reservoir, a residual liquid will stay behind, because the buffer reservoir is filled up to the top ends of the vertical sidewalls 14.

To cause the residual liquid to flow away as well, according to a particular embodiment, the buffer reservoir 10 is provided with at least one run-out path 22 for discharging coffee extract having a small-bubbled foam layer from the buffer reservoir to the outflow opening. Fig. 3 is a top plan view of the buffer reservoir 10 according to Fig. 1 comprising such run-out path 22.

The run-out path 22 comprises an opening 24 in the vertical sidewall, extending upwards from the bottom 12 of the buffer reservoir 10. This enables the buffer reservoir 10 to drain completely. To ensure that the buffer reservoir 10 does not drain too quickly, so that, in the period when the coffee extract jets spout into the buffer reservoir, a liquid surface can be built up in the buffer reser-

voir, the run-out path is provided with a predetermined flow resistance 26. The flow resistance 26 is formed by a channel formed by vertical sidewalls in the buffer reservoir, with an inlet located in the buffer reservoir and an outlet coinciding with the opening 24 in the vertical sidewall 14 of the buffer reservoir 10. In this example, the vertical sidewalls 28 of the flow resistance 26 are equally high as the vertical sidewalls 14 of the buffer reservoir 10. In this example, the channel formed by the vertical sidewalls 28 is of a slightly meandering design, to increase the flow resistance.

Fig. 4 again shows the buffer reservoir 10, which, however, now comprises an alternative run-out path 22'. The buffer reservoir accordingly comprises an opening 30 provided in the bottom 12. Provided around the opening 30 is a vertical sidewall 32 having an opening 34 extending upwards from the bottom 12. Hence, the vertical sidewall 32 encloses the opening 30 partially. Further, provided around the vertical sidewall 32 is a circular, vertical sidewall 36, also having an opening 38 extending upwards from the bottom 12. Hence, the vertical sidewall 36 also encloses the opening 30 partially. Now, the run-out path 22' extends from the opening 38 to the opening 30 via the circular channel formed between the vertical sidewalls 32 and 36 and via the opening 34. In this example, the two vertical sidewalls 32 and 36 are equally high and the openings 34 and 38 are located on both sides of the opening 30.

According to a variant of the invention, the vertical sidewalls 32 and 36 are absent, so that only the opening 30 remains. It is also possible that at least one of the vertical sidewalls 32, 36 encloses the opening 30 entirely, so that at least one of the openings 34, 38 is absent.

The great advantage of the assembly of the inlet 4, the outflow openings 6.1 and 6.2, and the buffer reservoir 10 is that coffee extract having a small-bubbled foam layer can be obtained while coffee extract is fed to the inlet 4 under relatively low pressure. To this end, it is possible to prepare the coffee extract by means of the Neopolitana unit, which, after all, dispenses coffee extract to the line 18 under a low pressure.

According to a highly advanced embodiment, the distance between the spout opening and the buffer reservoir is of settable design. This can for instance be realized by attaching the buffer reservoir to the housing 2 by means of a spindle 40. To this end, the housing 2 is provided with an opening having screw thread, which opening having screw thread corresponds to the screw thread of the spindle 40. By rotating the spindle 40, the distance mentioned can be varied. By varying this distance, the nature of the small-bubbled foam layer formed can be set. The size of the bubbles thus proves to be connected with the distance mentioned. In this example, the distance between the outflow opening and the buffer reservoir is settable as well, while the distance between the spout openings and the outflow openings is fixed. However, it is also possible to make the distance between the spout openings and the outflow openings

settable for varying the properties of the small-bubbled foam layer.

The Neopolitana unit 19 of Figs. 1 and 5 comprises a hermetically closable liquid container 44, a coffee container 46 which can be filled with ground coffee 47, and a liquid-conveying tube 48 which is on one side connected to the coffee container 46 and on the other side comprises an open end 52 located adjacent a bottom 50 of the liquid container 44. Hence, the conveying tube 48 acts as a riser. Via the line 18, the inlet is in fluid connection with the coffee container 46. In use, the ground coffee present in the coffee container will be located in the liquid flow path from the liquid container 44 to the inlet 4. In use, the liquid container is filled with water and hermetically closed with the cover-shaped coffee container 46. In this example, the water level 53 is shown schematically. The apparatus further comprises means 54 for controlling the ratio between the quantities of liquid and air in the liquid container 44.

In use, the liquid container 44 is heated. Heating can be performed with means known per se, such as a flame or an electric heating element. Through heating, the pressure in the liquid container 44 will increase. When the pressure has sufficiently increased, the liquid will be forced upwards through the conveying tube 48. The liquid then flows via the conveying tube 48 through the coffee container 46 filled with ground coffee, to subsequently leave the coffee container as coffee extract and flow, via the line 18, to the inlet 4.

According to one aspect of the invention, the initial temperature at which the water starts leaving the liquid container 44 via the conveying tube 48 can be controlled by setting the liquid/water ratio in the liquid container 44, without changing the quantity of water. If it is assumed that the filling height of the liquid container 44 will in each case be approximately the same, this ratio can for instance be set by means of bodies 54 disposed in the liquid container, which are immersed in the liquid. These bodies 54 displace a predetermined quantity of liquid. In the period when the water leaves the Neopolitana unit 19, the air/water ratio will further increase and the temperature of the water leaving the Neopolitana unit 19 will likewise increase. Hence, according to one aspect of the invention, it is possible to control the initial temperature at which the water starts leaving the Neopolitana unit 19, and (as a direct result thereof) the further variation in temperature of the water leaving the Neopolitana unit 19. Consequently, the temperature, i.e. the variation in temperature of the liquid fed to the coffee container 46, can be controlled in this manner. Of course, the air/water ratio can also be controlled by varying the quantity of water with which the liquid container 46 is filled.

The quantity of ground coffee included in the coffee container 46 can for instance be contained in a sachet, the sachet being placed in the coffee container. However, the manner in which the ground coffee is positioned in the coffee container is not relevant to the present invention. In this example, the coffee container 46 forms

a part of the Neopolitana unit. For this purpose, the coffee container and the liquid container are integrated into one housing. However, it is also possible to dispose the coffee container 46 directly at the inlet 4, as shown in Fig. 2. In this example, the conveying tube 48 is connected to the coffee container 46 via line 18. For filling, the coffee container 46 may comprise a cover that can be unscrewed (not shown). In this example, a one-cup filter 56 known per se is included in the coffee container 46. It is also possible (Fig. 2) to place in the coffee container 46 a beaker-shaped filter casing known per se, filled with coffee. In that case, the filter casing has its bottom side provided with a number of very small orifices which are on the one hand permeable to liquid and on the other form a barrier to the ground coffee contained in the filter casing. In this example (Fig. 2), for setting the air/water ratio, a top wall 58 of the water container 16 of the Neopolitana unit is connected to vertical sidewalls 60 of the water container such that the distance D between the top wall 58 and the bottom 62 is of settable design. With this, the air/water ratio can again be controlled.

According to a highly advanced embodiment, the air/water ratio can also be adjusted during a period in which the water flows from the liquid container. Hence, this permits the temperature of the water leaving the liquid container to be controlled or set at any moment. The air/water ratio can then for instance be maintained constant at a predetermined value throughout the period in which the water flows from the liquid container. The above can be realized by readjusting the height D during the period in which the water leaves the Neopolitana unit 19 of Fig. 2.

Fig. 5 shows a third possible embodiment of an apparatus according to the invention. In this embodiment, parts corresponding to Figs. 1 and 2 are provided with identical reference numerals.

In Fig. 5, the buffer reservoir is formed by the housing 2, while the Neopolitana unit corresponds to the Neopolitana unit of Fig. 1. A bottom 64 of the housing 2 constitutes the bottom of the buffer reservoir 10. Provided in the bottom 64 of the buffer reservoir 10 are the outflow openings 6.1 and 6.2. The quantity of coffee extract dispensed through the spout openings 8.1 and 8.2 per unit of time and the quantity of coffee extract flowing from the buffer reservoir via the outflow openings 6.1 and 6.2 per unit of time are adjusted to each other so that in the buffer reservoir, a liquid surface 66 is formed having a height h of at least 5 mm. As a result, the coffee extract jets 68 dispensed through the spout openings 8.1 and 8.2 strike the liquid surface 66 with force. This impact will cause the formation of a small-bubbled foam layer. At the same time, the coffee extract contained in the liquid reservoir 10 will leave the buffer reservoir via the outflow openings 6.1 and 6.2. This will involve the formed bubbles leaving the buffer reservoir as well. In other words, the small-bubbled foam layer is as it were entrained with the coffee extract. To enable this entrain-

ing, the height of the liquid surface formed is in particular less than 25 mm. Preferably, this height is less than 15 mm. It also applies that, preferably, the height h is at least equal to 8 mm, in order that the coffee extract jets can strike the liquid bath, located in the buffer reservoir, over a distance of at least 8 mm. The impact over this height of at least 8 mm results in the formation of many bubbles of a uniform character.

With reference to Figs. 6 and 9, a fourth possible embodiment of an apparatus according to the invention is shown. In these Figures, parts corresponding to the previous Figures are again provided with identical reference numerals. The apparatus according to Figs. 6-9 is provided with an alternative embodiment of the housing 2 with accessories, and with an alternative embodiment of the Neopolitana unit 19.

With regard to the housing 2, it is observed that the buffer reservoir 10 now comprises first and second run-out paths 22.1 and 22.2. The first run-out path 22.1 comprises an opening 24.1 provided in the vertical sidewall 14 of the buffer reservoir 10. The first opening 24.1 extends from a top side of the vertical sidewall 14 in the direction of the bottom 12. However, the opening 24.1 does not reach the bottom 12. The second run-out path 22.2 comprises a second opening 24.2. The second opening 24.2 separated from the first opening 24.1 is designed in the same manner as the first opening 24.1.

Further, within the housing 2 yet outside the buffer reservoir 10, a partition 70 is provided which divides the space within the housing 2 yet outside the buffer reservoir 10 into two separate parts 72.1 and 72.2 respectively, the arrangement being such that the outflow opening 6.1 is in fluid connection with the first part 72.1 of the housing 2. Further, the outflow opening 6.2 is in fluid connection with the second part 72.2 of the housing 2. Further provided in the bottom 12 of the buffer reservoir 10 are a first and a second opening 30.1 and 30.2. The first opening 30.1 forms a fluid connection between the inside of the buffer reservoir 10 and the first part 72.1 of the housing 2. Further, the opening 30.2 provides a fluid connection between the inside of the buffer reservoir 10 and the second part 72.2 of the housing 2.

When the Neopolitana unit 19, to be discussed in more detail hereinbelow, feeds coffee extract to the inlet 4 via the line 18, this liquid will be spouted, via the spout openings 8.1 and 8.2, into the buffer reservoir 10, as already discussed hereinabove in relation to the previous Figures. The openings 30.1 and 30.2 have such dimensions that per second, more coffee extract is fed to the buffer reservoir via the spout openings 8.1 and 8.2 than is discharged via these openings 30.1 and 30.2. As a result, the liquid level in the buffer reservoir 10 starts to rise and due to the spouting of the coffee extract into the thus formed liquid surface, a small-bubbled foam layer is formed having a height of, for instance, at least 8 mm. The level in the buffer reservoir 10 will eventually increase up to the bottom side of the openings 24.1 and 24.2. After this, the coffee extract with the small-bubbled

foam layer will flow, via the opening 24.1, to the portion 72.1 of the container. At the same time, via the opening 24.2, the coffee extract with the small-bubbled foam layer will flow to the portion 72.2 of the container 2. Hence, the liquids leaving the buffer reservoir 10 via the openings 24.1 and 24.2 remain separated from each other. Consequently, by the buffer reservoir 10, two separate flows of liquid are developed. The liquid flowing from the opening 24.1 will eventually leave the container 2 via the outflow opening 6.1. Further, the liquid flowing from the opening 24.2 will leave the container 2 via the outflow opening 6.2. In this manner, two containers 20.1 and 20.2 can be filled with coffee extract. A great advantage of the above-discussed embodiment is that the two containers 20.1 and 20.2 will be filled very accurately and to an equal extent with coffee extract having a small-bubbled foam layer.

When at a given moment no coffee extract is fed via the line 18 to the inlet 4 any more, the buffer reservoir 10 drains via the openings 30.1 and 30.2. The liquid leaving the buffer reservoir 10 via the opening 30.1 will end up in the container 20.1 via the outflow opening 6.1. Likewise, the liquid leaving the buffer reservoir 10 via the opening 30.2 will end up in the container 20.2 via the outflow opening 6.2.

The above implies that the apparatus is hence provided with the first and second outflow openings which are positioned relative to the first and second run-out paths so that the buffer reservoir comprises a first and a second run-out path for discharging coffee extract from the buffer reservoir, and that the apparatus is provided with a first and a second outflow opening which are positioned relative to the first and second run-out paths so that the coffee extract with the small-bubbled foam layer leaving the buffer reservoir via the first run-out path is fed to the first outflow opening, and the coffee extract with the small-bubbled foam layer leaving the buffer reservoir via the second run-out path is fed to the second outflow opening.

As stated, the apparatus according to Figs. 6-9 is also provided with a particular embodiment of a Neopolitana unit 19.

The Neopolitana unit 19 comprises a liquid container 44. The liquid container 44 comprises a bowl-shaped container 72. The bowl-shaped container 72 further includes a shell-shaped element 74 for telescopic up and down movement. At the top side of the bowl-shaped container 72, an annular seal 76 is present between the shell-shaped element 74 and the bowl-shaped container 72. The annular seal 76 interconnects the bowl-shaped container 72 and the shell-shaped element 74 so as to be liquidtight and movable up and down in vertical direction. The shell-shaped element 74 has its top side bent over outwards in radial direction, to form an annular edge 78. Further, the annular edge 78 has its outer side bent over upwards to form a vertical edge 80 provided with screw thread. The Neopolitana unit 19 further comprises a cup-shaped container 82 which, in use,

can be filled with coffee. To this end, the cup-shaped container comprises a perforated sheet 84 on which the ground coffee can be poured. The perforated sheet 84 is slightly spaced above a bottom 86 of the cup-shaped container 82. The cup-shaped container has its top side provided with an annular edge 88 which extends outwards in radial direction and which, in use, rests on the annular edge 78 of the shell-shaped element 74. Located in the bottom 86 is an opening 90 which provides access to a riser 92. The riser 92 is composed of an upper riser 94 and a lower riser 96 which is accommodated in the upper riser 94 so as to be telescopically slidable. The two risers are again interconnected so as to be liquidtight by a seal not shown. There is further provided a spring, arranged around the riser 92, which spring provides that the lower riser 96 is pressed downwards, so that an open end 52 of the riser 92 is located adjacent the bottom 50 of the liquid container 44. The Neopolitana apparatus further comprises a cover 100 whose inside is provided with screw thread capable of cooperating with the screw thread of the vertical edge 80. Provided in the cover 100 is an opening 102 connected to the line 18.

The operation of the Neopolitana apparatus 19 according to Figs. 6-9 is as follows. First of all, the cover 100 is removed. This enables removal of the cup-shaped container 82 together with the riser 92 for filling the container with ground coffee. Next, the liquid container 44 is filled with water up a desired level 102. After this, the cup-shaped container 82, meanwhile filled with ground coffee, located on the perforated sheet 84, is placed back in the tubular element 74. The whole is then closed by means of the cover 100. After this, the volume of the liquid container 44 is set by moving the tubular element 74 in vertical direction up and/or down relative to the cup-shaped container 72. In this manner, the air/water ratio in the liquid container 44 is set. Then, the water contained in the Neopolitana unit 19 is heated in a manner known per se. At a temperature determined by the predetermined air/water ratio in the liquid container 44, the water starts to flow, via the riser 92, in upward direction towards the perforated sheet 84. This water then flows through the perforated sheet and through the ground coffee present in the cup-shaped container 82, after which the water leaves the Neopolitana unit via the opening 102 as coffee extract and flows towards the inlet 4 via the line 18.

When the coffee extract has arrived in the inlet 4, the apparatus operates as discussed hereinabove. When it is desired to make a different quantity of coffee, the Neopolitana unit can be filled with a different quantity of liquid. The air/water ratio can be adjusted accordingly, so that water is dispensed having the same temperature as discussed hereinabove. It is also possible to set a different temperature by moving the tubular element 74 up and/or down relative to the cup-shaped container 72. Once the water flows from the Neopolitana unit, the air/water ratio in the Neopolitana unit 19 will increase. As

a result, the temperature of the water that is dispensed will likewise increase. If so desired, this temperature increase can be corrected by optionally automatically reducing, during the outflow, the total volume of the liquid container and for instance simultaneously limiting and/or breaking off the feed of thermal energy to the water contained in the Neopolitana unit. The reduction of the volume mentioned can be effected by moving the shell-shaped element 74 downwards relative to the cup-shaped container 72, optionally in an automatic manner. Hence, the volume of the liquid container is of controllable design.

Hence, it further applies that the height of an inner space of the liquid container is settable for controlling the volume of the liquid container, while in the liquid container, a riser is arranged, which riser is of such construction that it extends in vertical direction over a settable distance corresponding to the set height of the liquid container.

Adjusting the quantity of coffee extract which flows from the buffer reservoir via the outflow opening per unit of time, and the quantity of coffee extract which is dispensed by the spout openings per unit of time, can be effected in various manners. For instance, the number of outflow openings and the sections of the outflow openings can be varied for determining how much coffee extract flows from the buffer reservoir per unit of time. On the other hand, the number of spout openings and the sections of the spout openings can be varied for determining how much coffee extract is fed to the buffer reservoir per unit of time. Also, the pressure at which the coffee extract is fed to the inlet 4 can be varied for varying the quantity of coffee extract dispensed by the spout openings per unit of time accordingly.

In addition, it is conceivable that the surface of the bottom 64 is dimensioned such that the liquid surface of the desired height is obtained.

Such variants are each understood to fall within the framework of the invention.

The invention is by no means limited to the embodiments described hereinabove. For instance, the invention relates both to the assembly of inlet, buffer reservoir and outflow openings, and to the Neopolitana unit. In addition, the invention relates to the combination of the Neopolitana unit and the buffer reservoir. The various embodiments described in respect of the assembly on the one hand and the Neopolitana unit on the other may be combined with each other. It will further be understood that on the basis of the description, obvious variants for varying the air/water ratio also belong to the invention. The apparatus may also be provided with more inlets having more spout openings and more than one buffer reservoir.

Such variants are all understood to fall within the framework of the invention.

Claims

1. An apparatus for preparing coffee extract having a small-bubbled foam layer, comprising at least one inlet for coffee extract and at least one outflow opening for discharging coffee extract having a small-bubbled foam layer, the inlet being provided with at least one spout opening for generating a coffee extract jet when coffee extract is fed to the inlet, **characterized in that** in the liquid flow path extending between the spout opening and the outflow opening, a buffer reservoir is incorporated, spaced from the spout opening and the outflow opening, the buffer reservoir being positioned such that, in use, the coffee extract jet from the spout opening spouts into a liquid surface of coffee extract already received in the buffer reservoir. 5
2. An apparatus according to claim 1, characterized in that an interspace is present between the buffer reservoir and the outflow opening. 20
3. An apparatus according to claim 1 or 2, characterized in that an interspace is present between the buffer reservoir and the spout opening. 25
4. An apparatus according to claim 1, 2 or 3, characterized in that the buffer reservoir comprises at least one run-out path for discharging coffee extract having a small-bubbled foam layer from the buffer reservoir to the outflow opening. 30
5. An apparatus according to any one of claims 1-4, characterized in that the buffer reservoir is of cup-shaped design. 35
6. An apparatus according to claim 5, characterized in that a sidewall of the buffer reservoir is provided with an opening extending upwards from a bottom of the buffer reservoir for discharging coffee extract having a small-bubbled foam layer from the buffer reservoir to the outflow opening. 40
7. An apparatus according to claim 5, characterized in that a bottom of the buffer reservoir is provided with at least one run-out opening for discharging coffee extract having a small-bubbled foam layer from the buffer reservoir to the outflow opening. 45
8. An apparatus according to claim 7, characterized in that the buffer reservoir further comprises a vertical wall which encloses the run-out opening at least partially. 50
9. An apparatus according to any one of claims 4-8, characterized in that the run-out path comprises a liquid flow channel having a predetermined flow resistance. 55
10. An apparatus according to any one of the preceding claims, characterized in that the distance between the spout opening and the buffer reservoir is of settable design.
11. An apparatus according to any one of the preceding claims, characterized in that the distance between the outflow opening and the buffer reservoir is of settable design.
12. An apparatus according to any one of the preceding claims, characterized in that the distance between the spout opening and the outflow opening is fixed, and the distance between the outflow opening and the buffer reservoir is of settable design.
13. An apparatus according to claim 12, characterized in that the quantity of coffee extract dispensed through the inlet per unit of time and the quantity of coffee extract flowing from the buffer reservoir via the outflow opening per unit of time are adjusted to each other such that in the buffer reservoir, a liquid surface is formed having a height of at least 5 mm.
14. An apparatus according to any one of the preceding claims, characterized in that the buffer reservoir comprises a first and a second run-out path and that the apparatus comprises a first and a second outflow opening, positioned relative to the first and the second run-out path such that the coffee extract with the small-bubbled foam layer leaving the buffer reservoir via the first run-out path is fed to the first outflow opening, and the coffee extract with the small-bubbled foam layer leaving the buffer reservoir via the second run-out path is fed to the second outflow opening.
15. An apparatus for preparing coffee extract having a small-bubbled foam layer, comprising at least one inlet for coffee extract and one outflow opening for discharging coffee extract having a small-bubbled foam layer, the inlet comprising at least one spout opening for generating a coffee extract jet when coffee extract is fed to the inlet, characterized in that a buffer reservoir is incorporated into the liquid flow path extending between the spout opening and the outflow opening, said buffer reservoir being spaced from the spout opening and comprising said outflow opening, while, in use, the buffer reservoir is positioned such that, in use, the coffee extract jet from the spout opening spouts into a liquid surface of coffee extract already received in the buffer reservoir, and the quantity of coffee extract dispensed through the spout opening per unit of time and the quantity of coffee extract flowing from the buffer reservoir via the outflow opening per unit of time are adjusted to each other so that in the buffer reservoir a liquid surface having a height of at least 5 mm is formed.

16. An apparatus according to claim 15, characterized in that the quantity of coffee extract dispensed through the spout opening per unit of time and the quantity of coffee extract flowing from the buffer reservoir via the outflow opening per unit of time are adjusted to each other so that in the buffer reservoir a liquid surface having a height of at least 8 mm is formed.
17. An apparatus according to claim 15 or 16, characterized in that the height of the liquid surface is less than 25 mm and preferably less than 15 mm.
18. An apparatus according to any one of claims 15-17, characterized in that the outflow opening is provided in a bottom of the buffer reservoir.
19. An apparatus according to any one of the preceding claims, characterized in that the apparatus further comprises a Neopolitana unit for preparing the coffee extract, the Neopolitana unit being in fluid connection with the inlet.
20. An apparatus according to claim 19, characterized in that the Neopolitana unit comprises a hermetically closable liquid container, a coffee container which can be filled with ground coffee, a liquid-conveying tube which is on one side connected to the coffee container and on the other side comprises an open end located adjacent a bottom of the liquid container, the inlet being in fluid connection with the coffee container such that in use, the ground coffee is located in the liquid flow path from the liquid container to the inlet.
21. An apparatus according to claim 20, characterized in that the liquid container comprises means for controlling the ratio between the quantities of liquid and air in the liquid container without changing the quantity of liquid for setting the temperature of the liquid which, in use, is fed to the coffee container.
22. An apparatus according to claim 21, characterized in that said means consist of at least one body disposed in the liquid container, said body, immersed in liquid, displacing a predetermined quantity of liquid.
23. An apparatus according to claim 21, characterized in that the volume of the liquid container is of controllable design.
24. An apparatus according to claim 23, characterized in that the height of an inner space of the liquid container is of settable design for controlling the volume of the liquid container.
25. An apparatus according to claim 24, characterized in that in the liquid container, a riser is provided, of such design that it extends in vertical direction over a settable distance corresponding to the set height of the liquid container.
26. An apparatus according to any one of claims 20-25, characterized in that the coffee container and the liquid container are integrated into one housing.
27. An apparatus according to any one of preceding claims 20-26, characterized in that the coffee container, the inlet, the buffer reservoir and the outflow opening are integrated into one housing.
28. An apparatus according to any one of preceding claims 20-27, characterized in that the coffee container is arranged for receiving a sachet filled with ground coffee.
29. An apparatus according to any one of preceding claims 20-28, characterized in that the coffee container is arranged for receiving a coffee cartridge filled with ground coffee.
30. A Neopolitana apparatus for preparing coffee extract, comprising a hermetically closable liquid container, a coffee container which can be filled with ground coffee, a liquid-conveying tube which is on one side connected to the coffee container and on the other side comprises an open end located adjacent a bottom of the liquid container and an outlet for dispensing the coffee extract, the outlet being in fluid connection with the coffee container such that, in use, the ground coffee is located in the liquid flow path extending from the liquid container to the outlet, characterized in that the liquid container comprises means for controlling the ratio between the quantities of liquid and air in the liquid container without changing the quantity of liquid for determining the temperature of the liquid which, in use, is fed to the coffee container.
31. An apparatus according to claim 30, characterized in that said means consist of at least one body disposed in the liquid container, said body, immersed in liquid, displacing a quantity of liquid.
32. An apparatus according to claim 31, characterized in that the volume of the body is of controllable design.
33. An apparatus according to claim 30, characterized in that the volume of the liquid container is of controllable design.
34. An apparatus according to claim 33, characterized in that the height of the inner space of the liquid container is of settable design for controlling the volume

of the liquid container.

35. An apparatus according to claim 34, characterized in that in the liquid container, a riser is provided, designed such that it extends in vertical direction over a settable distance corresponding to the set height of the liquid container. 5
36. A method of preparing coffee extract by means of a Neapolitana apparatus comprising a filling chamber to be filled with liquid for forming coffee extract from said liquid, characterized in that the temperature of the coffee extract is controlled by a selection of the ratio between the quantity of air and the quantity of water present in the filling chamber. 10 15
37. A method according to claim 36, characterized in that said air/liquid ratio is determined at a moment before the liquid is converted into coffee extract. 20

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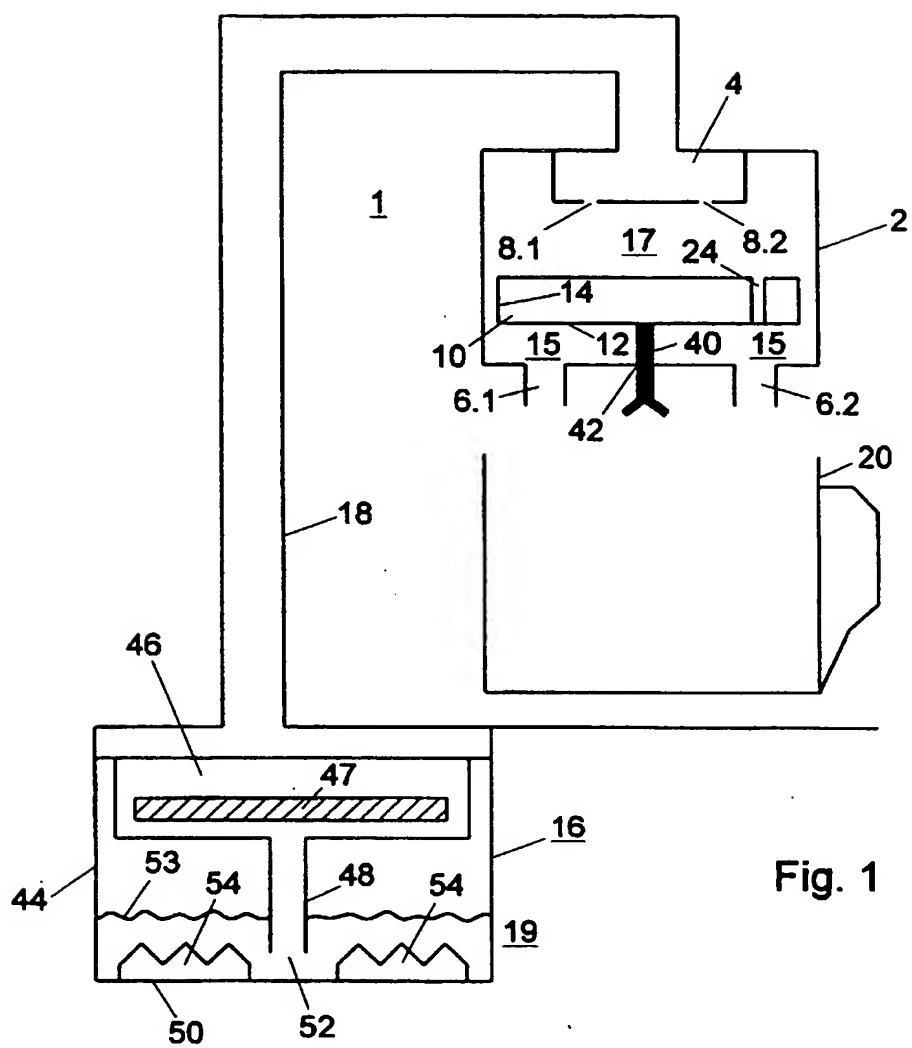
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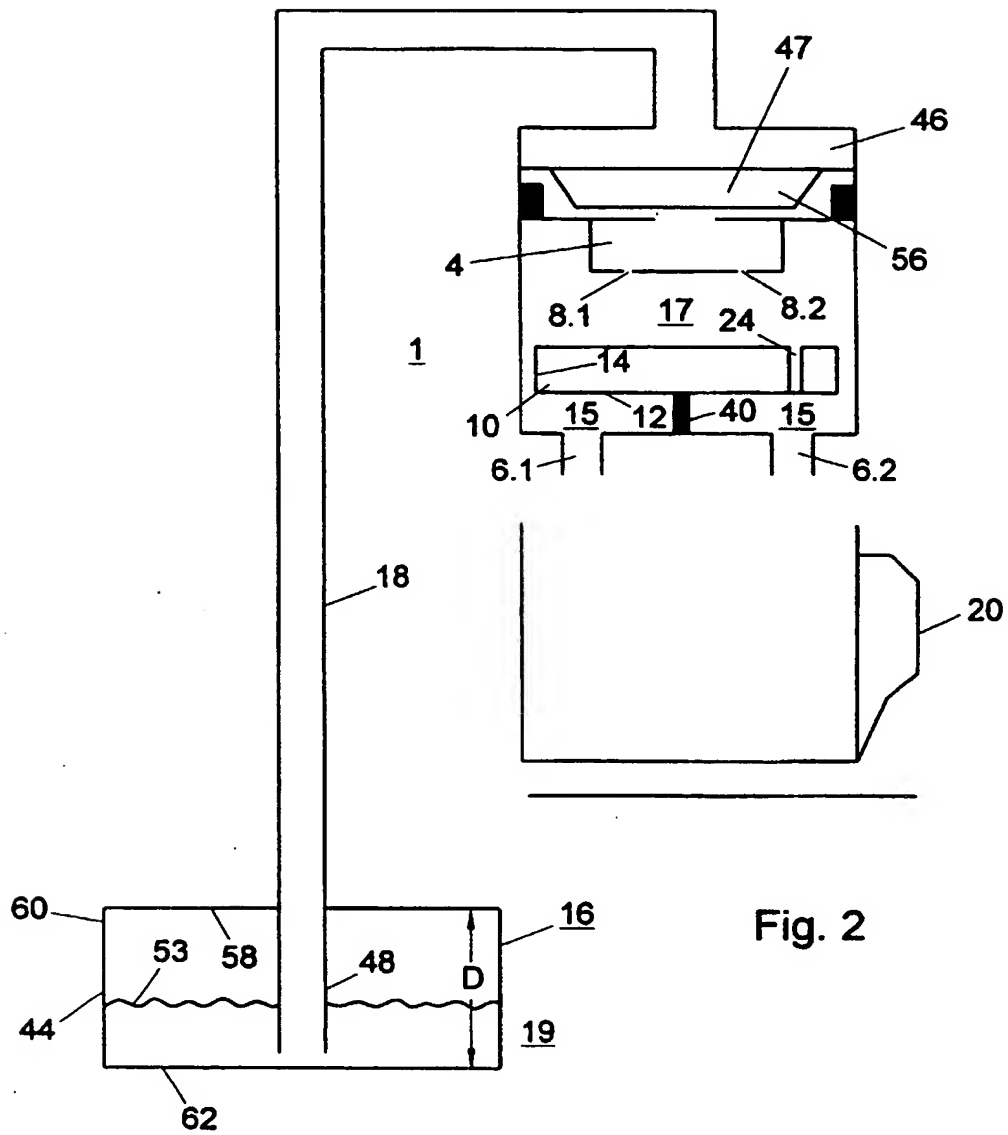
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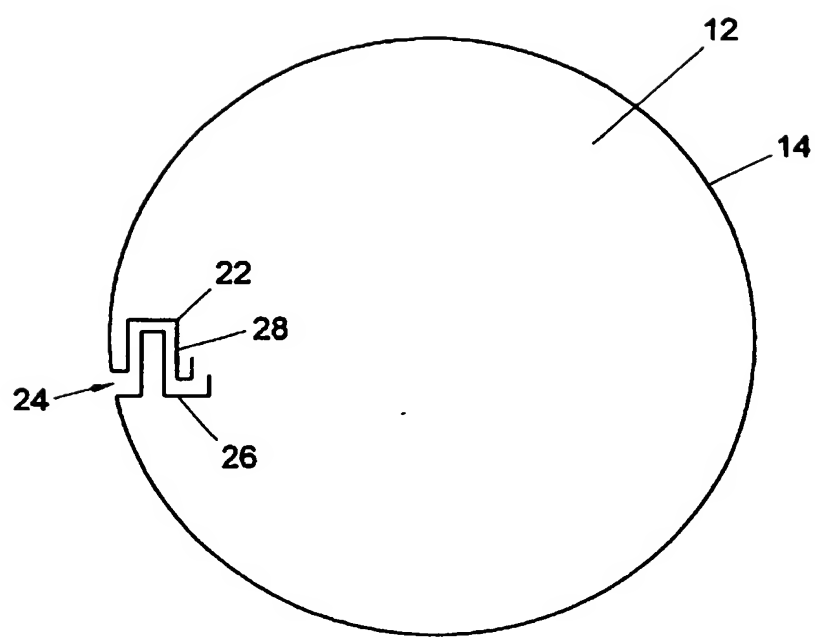


Fig. 3

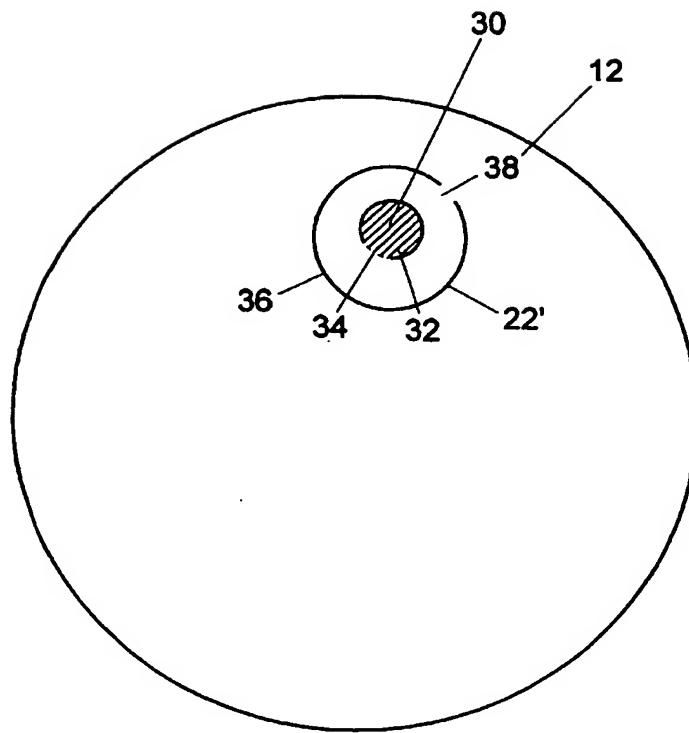
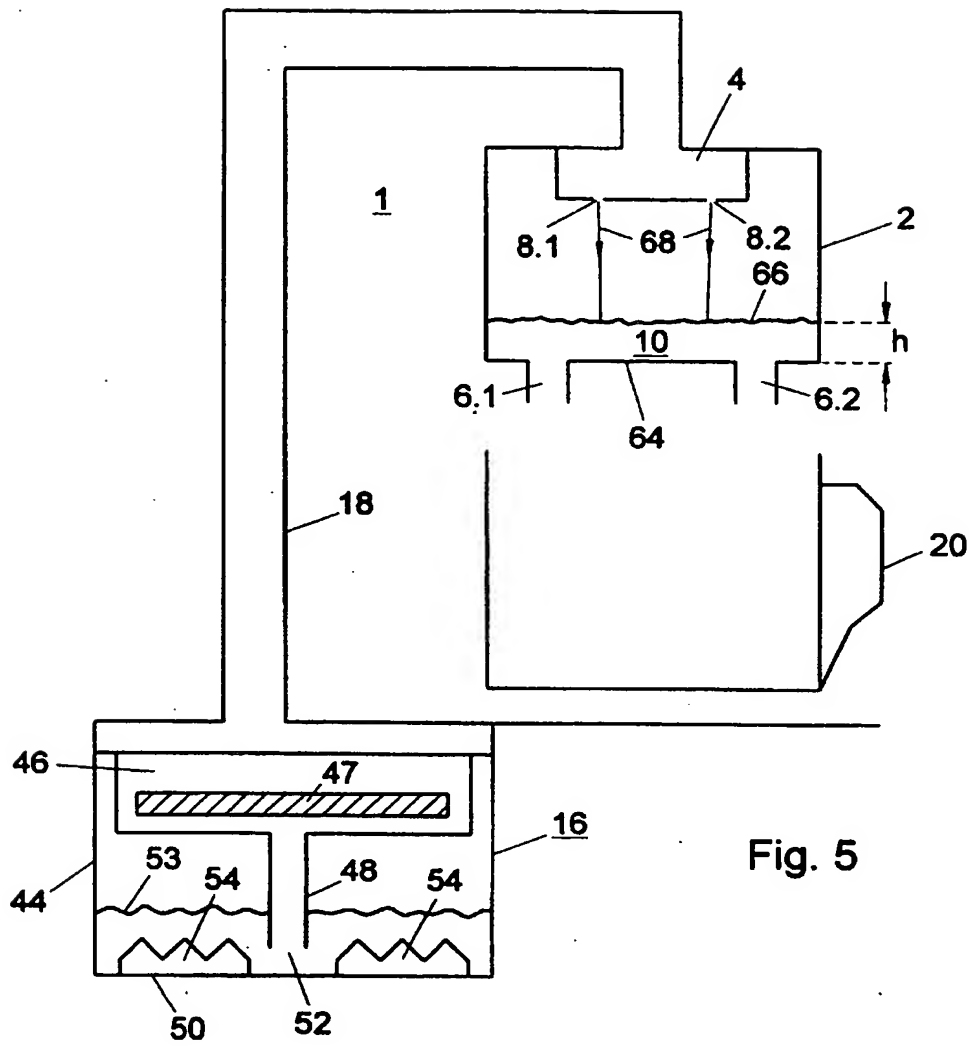


Fig. 4



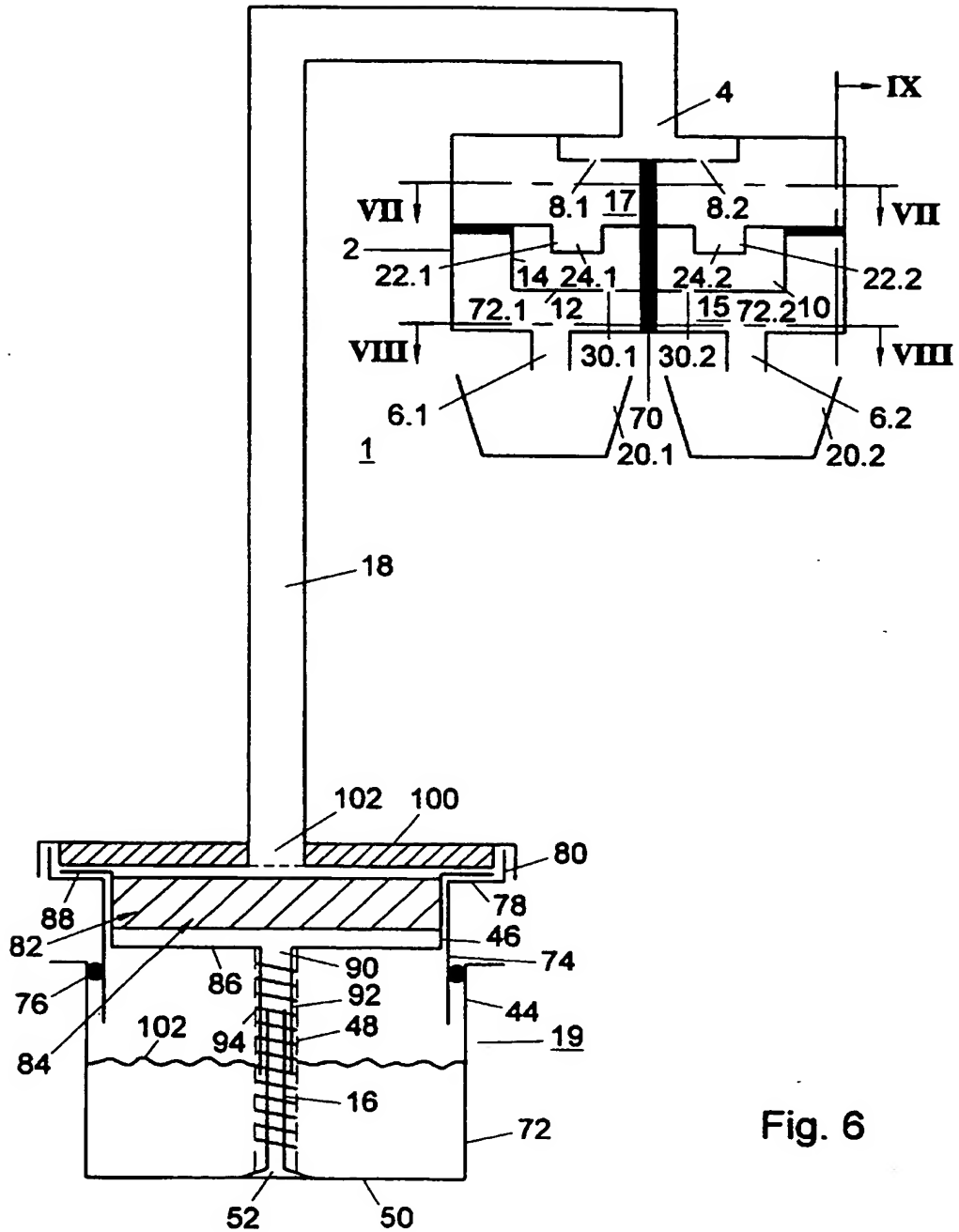


Fig. 6

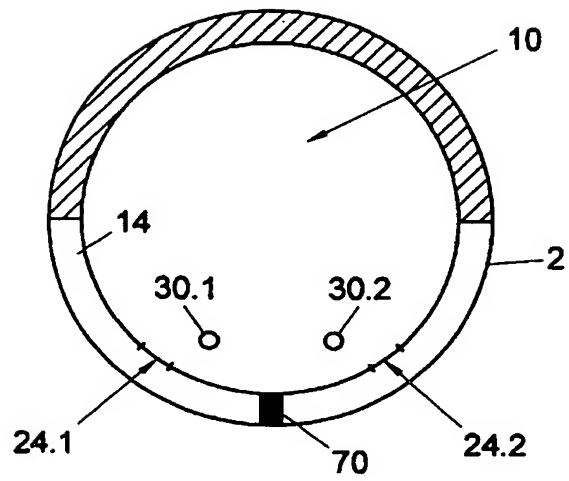


Fig. 7

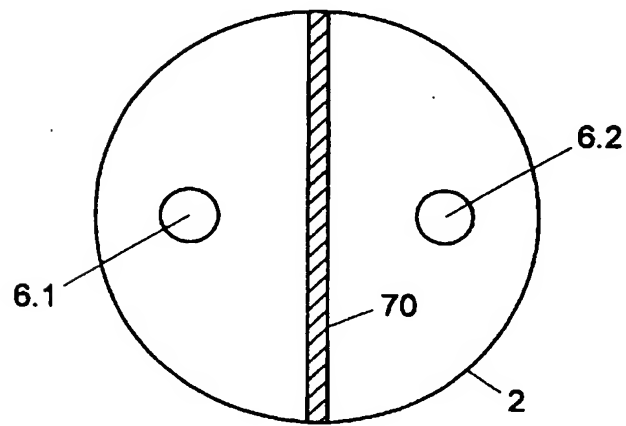


Fig. 8

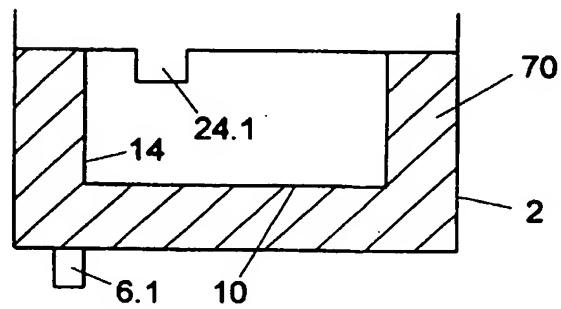
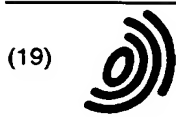


Fig. 9



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(30) Priority: **13.05.1997 NL 1006039**

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(54) **Apparatus for preparing coffee having a small-bubbled foam layer.**

(57) The apparatus (1) for preparing coffee extract having a small-bubbled foam layer comprises at least one inlet (4) for coffee extract and one outflow opening (6.1,6.2) for discharging coffee extract having a small-bubbled foam layer. The inlet is provided with at least one spout opening (8.1,8.2) for generating a coffee extract jet when coffee extract is fed to the inlet. In the liquid flow path extending between the inlet and the outflow opening, a buffer reservoir (10) is incorporated, spaced from the spout opening (8) and the outflow opening (6), the buffer reservoir being positioned such that, in use, the coffee extract jet from the outlet spouts (8) into a liquid surface of coffee extract already received in the buffer reservoir (10). This creates small bubbles in the coffee extract.

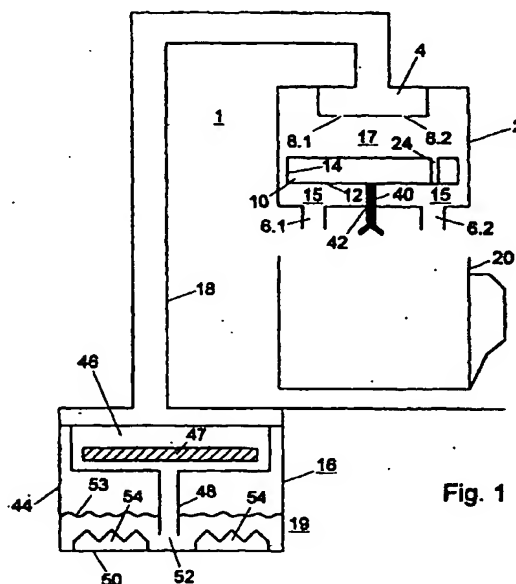


Fig. 1

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European Patent
Office

EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number
EP 98 20 1517

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int.Cl.6)
P,X	WO 97 39668 A (SARA LEE/DE NV) 30 October 1997 * page 3, line 6 - line 25; figure 1 * ---	1,3-5,7, 13,15, 18,27,29	A47J31/46 A47J31/30
P,X	US 5 638 740 A (ZHIHUA CAI) 17 June 1997 * column 6, line 60 - column 10, line 60; figures 5-7 * ---	1-5,7,8, 13, 15-20,27	
D,A	WO 95 16377 A (FERR-MAX KFT) 22 June 1995 * abstract; figures 1,4 * ---	1,14,15, 19	
A	EP 0 459 323 A (MOULINEX) 4 December 1991 * abstract; figure 1 * ---	1,15	
D,A	DE 295 02 595 U (ARTHUR EUGSTER AG) 30 March 1995 * page 1, line 15 - line 36; figure 1 * ---	1,15	
A	DE 89 13 653 U (P. HIRSCH) 29 March 1990 * page 5, paragraph 2 - page 6, paragraph 4; figure * ---	1,15,19	TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int.Cl.6) A47J
A	DE 34 04 320 A (BIALETTI & C. SPA) 27 September 1984 * page 9, paragraph 3 - page 10, paragraph 3; figure 3 * ---	1,15,19	
A	FR 1 151 603 A (L. TRINCHERO) 3 February 1958 * page 2, left-hand column, paragraph 3; figure 1 * ---	1	
A	GB 2 172 795 A (W.M. STILL & SONS LTD) 1 October 1986 -----		
-The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search THE HAGUE		Date of completion of the search 19 August 1998	Examiner SCHMITT, J
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document		T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date O : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons ----- & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document	

EPO FORM 1503 03 82 (P/4C01)



European Patent
Office

Application Number
EP 98 20 1517

CLAIMS INCURRING FEES

The present European patent application comprised at the time of filing more than ten claims.

- ☐ Only part of the claims have been paid within the prescribed time limit. The present European search report has been drawn up for the first ten claims and for those claims for which claims fees have been paid, namely claim(s):
- ☐ No claims fees have been paid within the prescribed time limit. The present European search report has been drawn up for the first ten claims.

LACK OF UNITY OF INVENTION

The Search Division considers that the present European patent application does not comply with the requirements of unity of invention and relates to several inventions or groups of inventions, namely:

see sheet B

- ☐ All further search fees have been paid within the fixed time limit. The present European search report has been drawn up for all claims.
- ☐ Only part of the further search fees have been paid within the fixed time limit. The present European search report has been drawn up for those parts of the European patent application which relate to the inventions in respect of which search fees have been paid, namely claims:
- ☒ None of the further search fees have been paid within the fixed time limit. The present European search report has been drawn up for those parts of the European patent application which relate to the invention first mentioned in the claims, namely claims:

1-29



European Patent
Office

**LACK OF UNITY OF INVENTION
SHEET B**

Application Number
EP 98 20 1517

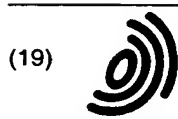
The Search Division considers that the present European patent application does not comply with the requirements of unity of invention and relates to several inventions or groups of inventions, namely:

1. Claims: 1-29

Apparatur for preparing coffee extract having a small
bubbled foam layer

2. Claims: 30-37

Neapolitana-apparatus comprising means to determine the
temperature of the liquid fed to the coffee container



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(12)

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(54) **Apparatus for preparing coffee having a small-bubbled foam layer.**

Brühgerät für Kaffee mit einer feinporigen Schaumschicht

Appareil à préparer du café muni d'une couche de crème à pores fins

(84) Designated Contracting States:
**AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU
MC NL PT SE**

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(30) Priority: **13.05.1997 NL 1006039**

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(60) Divisional application:
01203548.1 / 1 169 956

(56) References cited:
EP-A- 0 459 323 WO-A-95/16377
WO-A-97/39668 DE-A- 3 404 320
DE-U- 8 913 653 DE-U- 29 502 595
FR-A- 1 151 603 GB-A- 2 172 795
US-A- 5 638 740

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(72) Inventors:
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3602 PH Maarssen (NL)

Note: Within nine months from the publication of the mention of the grant of the European patent, any person may give notice to the European Patent Office of opposition to the European patent granted. Notice of opposition shall be filed in a written reasoned statement. It shall not be deemed to have been filed until the opposition fee has been paid. (Art. 99(1) European Patent Convention).

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Description

[0001] The invention relates to an apparatus for preparing coffee extract having a small-bubbled foam layer, comprising at least one inlet for coffee extract and at least one outflow opening for discharging coffee extract having a small-bubbled foam layer, the inlet being provided with at least one spout opening for generating a coffee extract liquid jet when coffee extract is fed to the inlet.

[0002] Such apparatus is inter alia known from international patent application WO 95/16377. In this known apparatus, a small-bubbled foam layer is obtained by the increased speed of the liquid jet. The liquid flows directly from the outlet to the outflow opening. However, the character of the small-bubbled foam layer obtained, i.e. the distribution of the size of the different bubbles, proves to be little uniform and predictable. From this international patent application, it is also known to provide the outflow opening, rather than the inlet, with a spout opening. Accordingly, the apparatus spouts directly into, for instance, a cup. However, this variant also has the above-outlined drawbacks.

The object of the invention is to meet these problems and is characterized in that, in the liquid flow path extending between the spout opening and the outflow opening, a buffer reservoir is incorporated, spaced from the spout opening and the outflow opening, the buffer reservoir being positioned such that, in use, the coffee extract liquid jet from the spout opening spouts into a liquid surface of coffee extract already received in the buffer reservoir.

[0003] If a coffee extract is fed to the inlet under relatively low pressure, the spout opening of the inlet generates a coffee extract jet. This coffee extract jet ends up in the buffer reservoir, so that the buffer reservoir will be filled with a quantity of coffee extract. Due to the fact that the coffee extract jet spouts into the liquid surface of the meanwhile filled buffer reservoir, bubbles will be formed in the buffer reservoir. At the same time, at least a portion of the coffee extract having bubbles will flow from the buffer reservoir to subsequently flow from the apparatus via the outflow opening. Since the liquid jet spouts into the buffer reservoir, a small-bubbled foam layer is obtained whose properties are predetermined.

[0004] Gebrauchsmuster 29502575 discloses an apparatus for preparing coffee extract having a small-bubbled foam layer, comprising at least one inlet for coffee extract and one outflow opening for discharging coffee extract having a small-bubbled foam layer. In this known apparatus, two outflow openings are present in a bottom. Disposed on the bottom is a spherical element covering the two outflow openings. The spherical element consists of vertical sidewalls and a spherical top wall, with a number of orifices being provided in the vertical sidewalls. In use, a coffee filter filled with ground coffee, which filter consists of a bowl-shaped element manufactured from rigid material, is placed between the inlet and

the spherical element. Next, the apparatus is connected to a high-pressure coffee apparatus. Under a pressure of for instance 7 bar, the coffee apparatus feeds hot water to the coffee filter in the apparatus. In the coffee filter, the ground coffee is compressed to form a compact whole. This involves a high pressure being built up in the coffee filter. As a result, the coffee extract is forced out via the openings in the bottom of the coffee filter. During the forcing out of the coffee extract, bubbles are formed in a space between the bottom of the coffee filter and the top wall of the spherical cover. Bubbles smaller than the section of the orifices of the spherical cover can then flow away from the apparatus via the outflow openings in the bottom. In this manner, via these outflow openings, a coffee extract is dispensed which can be received in a cup disposed under the assembly. In the cup filled with coffee extract, a foam layer will be present on the coffee extract.

[0005] A drawback of the assembly known from Gebrauchsmuster 29502575 is that for forming the bubbles, it is necessary to build up a high pressure in the apparatus. This implies that for pressurizing the apparatus, relatively expensive means, such as an electric pump, are required.

[0006] Gebrauchsmuster 8,913,633,5 discloses an apparatus wherein a vapour jet is directed to a coffee extract liquid surface in a holder for obtaining a foam layer. The vapour jet may also be generated under the coffee extract liquid surface. The known apparatus does not disclose a spout opening for generating a coffee extract liquid jet.

[0007] The object of the invention is to provide an apparatus whereby a coffee extract having a small-bubbled foam layer can also be prepared under low pressure.

[0008] According to a further elaboration of the invention, the flowing away of coffee extract with bubbles from the buffer reservoir can for instance be effected in that the buffer reservoir overflows. However, it is also possible that the buffer reservoir is provided with at least one run-out opening for discharging coffee extract with a small-bubbled foam layer from the buffer reservoir to the outflow opening. This has the advantage that after the preparation of the coffee extract having a small-bubbled foam layer, no or only little residual liquid stays behind in the buffer reservoir. In particular, the buffer reservoir is of bowl-shaped design, with the run-out opening provided in a sidewall of the buffer reservoir.

[0009] It is also possible that the buffer reservoir is of bowl-shaped design while a bottom of the buffer reservoir is provided with at least one run-out opening for discharging coffee extract having a small-bubbled foam layer from the buffer reservoir to the outflow opening. According to another aspect of the invention, which also provides a solution to the above-mentioned problems in respect of the apparatuses of the prior art, the apparatus is characterized in that a buffer reservoir is incorporated into the liquid flow path extending between the spout

opening and the outflow opening, said buffer reservoir being spaced from the spout opening and comprising said outflow opening, while, in use, the buffer reservoir is positioned such that, in use, the coffee extract liquid jet from the spout opening spouts into a liquid surface of coffee extract already received in the buffer reservoir, and the quantity of coffee extract dispensed through the spout opening per unit of time on the one hand and the quantity of coffee extract flowing from the buffer reservoir via the outflow opening per unit of time on the other hand are adjusted to each other so that in the buffer reservoir a liquid surface having a height of at least 5 mm is formed.

[0010] Because the coffee extract jet spouts into the coffee extract bath located in the buffer reservoir with a height of at least 5 mm, the jet striking the bath involves the formation of a small-bubbled foam layer. Via the outflow openings, this small-bubbled foam layer is entrained with the rest of the coffee extract to subsequently flow into a container. Preferably, the quantity of coffee extract dispensed through the spout opening per unit of time and the quantity of coffee extract flowing via the outflow opening from the buffer reservoir per unit of time are adjusted to each other so that in the buffer reservoir a liquid surface is formed having a height of at least 8 mm.

[0011] According to a preferred embodiment of the invention, the apparatus further comprises a moka unit for preparing the coffee extract, the moka unit being in fluid connection with the inlet. The moka unit has the characteristic feature of dispensing a coffee extract under a relatively low pressure of, for instance, 0.4 atmosphere. In combination with the spout opening of the inlet and the buffer reservoir, this low pressure is sufficient for obtaining a coffee extract having a small-bubbled foam layer.

[0012] The moka unit preferably comprises a hermetically closable liquid container, a coffee container that can be filled with ground coffee, a liquid-conveying tube connected on one side to the coffee container and comprising on the other side an open end located adjacent a bottom of the liquid container, the inlet with the spout opening being in fluid connection with the coffee container such that, in use, the ground coffee is located in the liquid flow path from the liquid container to the inlet.

[0013] Because the flavour of the coffee extract is not only determined by the small-bubbled foam layer, but also by the temperature, according to a highly advanced embodiment, the liquid container comprises means for controlling the ratio between the quantities of liquid and air in the liquid container without changing the quantity of liquid for setting the temperature of the liquid which, in use, is fed to the coffee container.

[0014] The invention will now be explained with reference to the accompanying drawings. In these drawings:

Fig. 1 shows a first embodiment of an apparatus for preparing a coffee extract having a small-bubbled

foam layer according to the invention;

Fig. 2 shows a second embodiment of an apparatus for preparing a coffee extract having a small-bubbled foam layer according to the invention;

Fig. 3 shows a first possible embodiment of a receiving reservoir of the apparatus according to Fig. 1 or 2;

Fig. 4 shows a second possible embodiment of a receiving reservoir of the apparatus according to Fig. 1 or 2;

Fig. 5 shows a third embodiment of an apparatus for preparing a coffee extract having a small-bubbled foam layer according to the invention;

Fig. 6 shows a fourth embodiment of an apparatus according to the invention;

Fig. 7 shows a first cross section of the apparatus according to Fig. 6;

Fig. 8 shows a second cross section of the apparatus according to Fig. 6; and

Fig. 9 shows a third cross section of the apparatus according to Fig. 6.

[0015] In Fig. 1, reference numeral 1 designates an apparatus according to the invention for preparing coffee extract having a small-bubbled foam layer. The apparatus comprises a housing 2 with an inlet 4 to which, in use, coffee extract is fed. The housing 2 further comprises at least one outflow opening. In this example, the housing comprises two relatively large outflow openings 6.1 and 6.2. The inlet 2 is provided with two relatively small spout openings 8.1 and 8.2. Further, between the spout openings 8.1 and 8.2 on one side and the outflow openings 6.1 and 6.2 on the other, a buffer reservoir 10 is present, spaced from the spout openings 8.1, 8.2 and the outflow openings 6.1 and 6.2. Hence, the buffer reservoir 10 is incorporated into the liquid flow path extending between the spout openings 8.1 and 8.2 on one side and the outflow openings 6.1 and 6.2 on the other. Between the buffer reservoir and the outflow openings 6.1 and 6.2, an interspace 15 is present.

[0016] In this example, the buffer reservoir 10 is of bowl-shaped design and has a flat bottom 12 with vertical sidewalls 14. Between the bottom 12 of the buffer reservoir and the outflow opening, the interspace 15 is present. Also, an interspace 17 is present between the spout openings 8.1 and 8.2 on one side and the buffer reservoir on the other.

[0017] The apparatus of Fig. 1 further comprises a moka unit 19, to be discussed in more detail hereinbelow, which feeds coffee extract via line 18 to the inlet 4 under a relatively low pressure of, for instance, 0.4 atmosphere. The operation of the apparatus is as follows.

[0018] When the moka unit 19 feeds coffee extract to the inlet 4 via line 18, two jets of coffee extract will spout from the spout openings 8.1 and 8.2 respectively. Hence, the inlet with the spout openings effects an increase of the flow rate relative to the flow rate of the coffee extract in the line 18. For this purpose, the surface

area of each of the spout openings 8.1 and 8.2 is for instance equal to 0.05-0.5 mm². The jets of coffee extract spout downwards into the buffer reservoir 10. This buffer reservoir 10 will be filled with the coffee extract. Thus, the coffee extract jets spout with force into the liquid surface of the buffer reservoir 10. This creates strong, turbulent flows in the buffer reservoir, resulting in the formation of coffee extract having a small-bubbled foam layer. This coffee extract is also known by the name of 'café crème'. When the buffer reservoir is entirely filled, it will flow over, enabling the coffee extract with the small-bubbled foam layer to flow, via the outflow openings 6.1 and 6.2, to a container 20 positioned under the housing 2. The container 20 may consist of a cup or a coffeepot. Of course, it is also possible to place two containers side by side such that one of the containers is filled by the outflow opening 6.1, while the other container is filled by the outflow opening 6.2.

[0019] The section of the outflow openings 6.1 and 6.2 is selected so that café crème with the desired bubble size in the small-bubbled foam layer can flow from the housing 2 without the bubbles disappearing. In other words, the outflow openings 6.1, 6.2 are larger than the desired maximal size of the bubbles in the foam layer.

[0020] After the container 20 has been filled with coffee, it can be removed for consumption. In the buffer reservoir, a residual liquid will stay behind, because the buffer reservoir is filled up to the top ends of the vertical sidewalls 14.

[0021] To cause the residual liquid to flow away as well, according to a particular embodiment, the buffer reservoir 10 is provided with at least one run-out path 22 for discharging coffee extract having a small-bubbled foam layer from the buffer reservoir to the outflow opening. Fig. 3 is a top plan view of the buffer reservoir 10 according to Fig. 1 comprising such run-out path 22.

[0022] The run-out path 22 comprises an opening 24 in the vertical sidewall, extending upwards from the bottom 12 of the buffer reservoir 10. This enables the buffer reservoir 10 to drain completely. To ensure that the buffer reservoir 10 does not drain too quickly, so that, in the period when the coffee extract jets spout into the buffer reservoir, a liquid surface can be built up in the buffer reservoir, the run-out path is provided with a predetermined flow resistance 26. The flow resistance 26 is formed by a channel formed by vertical sidewalls in the buffer reservoir, with an inlet located in the buffer reservoir and an outlet coinciding with the opening 24 in the vertical sidewall 14 of the buffer reservoir 10. In this example, the vertical sidewalls 28 of the flow resistance 26 are equally high as the vertical sidewalls 14 of the buffer reservoir 10. In this example, the channel formed by the vertical sidewalls 28 is of a slightly meandering design, to increase the flow resistance.

[0023] Fig. 4 again shows the buffer reservoir 10, which, however, now comprises an alternative run-out path 22'. The buffer reservoir accordingly comprises an opening 30 provided in the bottom 12. Provided around

the opening 30 is a vertical sidewall 32 having an opening 34 extending upwards from the bottom 12. Hence, the vertical sidewall 32 encloses the opening 30 partially. Further, provided around the vertical sidewall 32 is a circular, vertical sidewall 36, also having an opening 38 extending upwards from the bottom 12. Hence, the vertical sidewall 36 also encloses the opening 30 partially. Now, the run-out path 22' extends from the opening 38 to the opening 30 via the circular channel formed between the vertical sidewalls 32 and 36 and via the opening 34. In this example, the two vertical sidewalls 32 and 36 are equally high and the openings 34 and 38 are located on both sides of the opening 30.

[0024] According to a variant of the invention, the vertical sidewalls 32 and 36 are absent, so that only the opening 30 remains. It is also possible that at least one of the vertical sidewalls 32, 36 encloses the opening 30 entirely, so that at least one of the openings 34, 38 is absent.

[0025] The great advantage of the assembly of the inlet 4, the outflow openings 6.1 and 6.2, and the buffer reservoir 10 is that coffee extract having a small-bubbled foam layer can be obtained while coffee extract is fed to the inlet 4 under relatively low pressure. To this end, it is possible to prepare the coffee extract by means of the moka unit, which, after all, dispenses coffee extract to the line 18 under a low pressure.

[0026] According to a highly advanced embodiment, the distance between the spout opening and the buffer reservoir is of settable design. This can for instance be realized by attaching the buffer reservoir to the housing 2 by means of a spindle 40. To this end, the housing 2 is provided with an opening having screw thread, which opening having screw thread corresponds to the screw thread of the spindle 40. By rotating the spindle 40, the distance mentioned can be varied. By varying this distance, the nature of the small-bubbled foam layer formed can be set. The size of the bubbles thus proves to be connected with the distance mentioned. In this example, the distance between the outflow opening and the buffer reservoir is settable as well, while the distance between the spout openings and the outflow openings is fixed. However, it is also possible to make the distance between the spout openings and the outflow openings settable for varying the properties of the small-bubbled foam layer.

[0027] The moka unit 19 of Figs. 1 and 5 comprises a hermetically closable liquid container 44, a coffee container 46 which can be filled with ground coffee 47, and a liquid-conveying tube 48 which is on one side connected to the coffee container 46 and on the other side comprises an open end 52 located adjacent a bottom 50 of the liquid container 44. Hence, the conveying tube 48 acts as a riser. Via the line 18, the inlet is in fluid connection with the coffee container 46. In use, the ground coffee present in the coffee container will be located in the liquid flow path from the liquid container 44 to the inlet 4. In use, the liquid container is filled with water and

hermetically closed with the cover-shaped coffee container 46. In this example, the water level 53 is shown schematically. The apparatus further comprises means 54 for controlling the ratio between the quantities of liquid and air in the liquid container 44.

[0028] In use, the liquid container 44 is heated. Heating can be performed with means known per se, such as a flame or an electric heating element. Through heating, the pressure in the liquid container 44 will increase. When the pressure has sufficiently increased, the liquid will be forced upwards through the conveying tube 48. The liquid then flows via the conveying tube 48 through the coffee container 46 filled with ground coffee, to subsequently leave the coffee container as coffee extract and flow, via the line 18, to the inlet 4.

[0029] According to one aspect of the invention, the initial temperature at which the water starts leaving the liquid container 44 via the conveying tube 48 can be controlled by setting the liquid/water ratio in the liquid container 44, without changing the quantity of water. If it is assumed that the filling height of the liquid container 44 will in each case be approximately the same, this ratio can for instance be set by means of bodies 54 disposed in the liquid container, which are immersed in the liquid. These bodies 54 displace a predetermined quantity of liquid. In the period when the water leaves the moka unit 19, the air/water ratio will further increase and the temperature of the water leaving the moka unit 19 will likewise increase. Hence, according to one aspect of the invention, it is possible to control the initial temperature at which the water starts leaving the moka unit 19, and (as a direct result thereof) the further variation in temperature of the water leaving the moka unit 19. Consequently, the temperature, i.e. the variation in temperature of the liquid fed to the coffee container 46, can be controlled in this manner. Of course, the air/water ratio can also be controlled by varying the quantity of water with which the liquid container 46 is filled.

[0030] The quantity of ground coffee included in the coffee container 46 can for instance be contained in a sachet, the sachet being placed in the coffee container. However, the manner in which the ground coffee is positioned in the coffee container is not relevant to the present invention. In this example, the coffee container 46 forms a part of the moka unit. For this purpose, the coffee container and the liquid container are integrated into one housing. However, it is also possible to dispose the coffee container 46 directly at the inlet 4, as shown in Fig. 2. In this example, the conveying tube 48 is connected to the coffee container 46 via line 18. For filling, the coffee container 46 may comprise a cover that can be unscrewed (not shown). In this example, a one-cup filter 56 known per se is included in the coffee container 46. It is also possible (Fig. 2) to place in the coffee container 46 a beaker-shaped filter casing known per se, filled with coffee. In that case, the filter casing has its bottom side provided with a number of very small orifices which are on the one hand permeable to liquid and

on the other form a barrier to the ground coffee contained in the filter casing. In this example (Fig. 2), for setting the air/water ratio, a top wall 58 of the water container 16 of the moka unit is connected to vertical side-walls 60 of the water container such that the distance D between the top wall 58 and the bottom 62 is of settable design. With this, the air/water ratio can again be controlled.

[0031] According to a highly advanced embodiment, the air/water ratio can also be adjusted during a period in which the water flows from the liquid container. Hence, this permits the temperature of the water leaving the liquid container to be controlled or set at any moment. The air/water ratio can then for instance be maintained constant at a predetermined value throughout the period in which the water flows from the liquid container. The above can be realized by readjusting the height D during the period in which the water leaves the moka unit 19 of Fig. 2.

[0032] Fig. 5 shows a third possible embodiment of an apparatus according to the invention. In this embodiment, parts corresponding to Figs. 1 and 2 are provided with identical reference numerals.

[0033] In Fig. 5, the buffer reservoir is formed by the housing 2, while the moka unit corresponds to the moka unit of Fig. 1. A bottom 64 of the housing 2 constitutes the bottom of the buffer reservoir 10. Provided in the bottom 64 of the buffer reservoir 10 are the outflow openings 6.1 and 6.2. The quantity of coffee extract dispensed through the spout openings 8.1 and 8.2 per unit of time and the quantity of coffee extract flowing from the buffer reservoir via the outflow openings 6.1 and 6.2 per unit of time are adjusted to each other so that in the buffer reservoir, a liquid surface 66 is formed having a height h of at least 5 mm. As a result, the coffee extract jets 68 dispensed through the spout openings 8.1 and 8.2 strike the liquid surface 66 with force. This impact will cause the formation of a small-bubbled foam layer. At the same time, the coffee extract contained in the liquid reservoir 10 will leave the buffer reservoir via the outflow openings 6.1 and 6.2. This will involve the formed bubbles leaving the buffer reservoir as well. In other words, the small-bubbled foam layer is as it were entrained with the coffee extract. To enable this entraining, the height of the liquid surface formed is in particular less than 25 mm. Preferably, this height is less than 15 mm. It also applies that, preferably, the height h is at least equal to 8 mm, in order that the coffee extract jets can strike the liquid bath, located in the buffer reservoir, over a distance of at least 8 mm. The impact over this height of at least 8 mm results in the formation of many bubbles of a uniform character.

[0034] With reference to Figs. 6 and 9, a fourth possible embodiment of an apparatus according to the invention is shown. In these Figures, parts corresponding to the previous Figures are again provided with identical reference numerals. The apparatus according to Figs. 6-9 is provided with an alternative embodiment of the

housing 2 with accessories, and with an alternative embodiment of the moka unit 19.

[0035] With regard to the housing 2, it is observed that the buffer reservoir 10 now comprises first and second run-out paths 22.1 and 22.2. The first run-out path 22.1 comprises an opening 24.1 provided in the vertical sidewall 14 of the buffer reservoir 10. The first opening 24.1 extends from a top side of the vertical sidewall 14 in the direction of the bottom 12. However, the opening 24.1 does not reach the bottom 12. The second run-out path 22.2 comprises a second opening 24.2. The second opening 24.2 separated from the first opening 24.1 is designed in the same manner as the first opening 24.1.

[0036] Further, within the housing 2 yet outside the buffer reservoir 10, a partition 70 is provided which divides the space within the housing 2 yet outside the buffer reservoir 10 into two separate parts 72.1 and 72.2 respectively, the arrangement being such that the outflow opening 6.1 is in fluid connection with the first part 72.1 of the housing 2. Further, the outflow opening 6.2 is in fluid connection with the second part 72.2 of the housing 2. Further provided in the bottom 12 of the buffer reservoir 10 are a first and a second opening 30.1 and 30.2. The first opening 30.1 forms a fluid connection between the inside of the buffer reservoir 10 and the first part 72.1 of the housing 2. Further, the opening 30.2 provides a fluid connection between the inside of the buffer reservoir 10 and the second part 72.2 of the housing 2.

[0037] When the moka unit 19, to be discussed in more detail hereinbelow, feeds coffee extract to the inlet 4 via the line 18, this liquid will be spouted, via the spout openings 8.1 and 8.2, into the buffer reservoir 10, as already discussed hereinabove in relation to the previous Figures. The openings 30.1 and 30.2 have such dimensions that per second, more coffee extract is fed to the buffer reservoir via the spout openings 8.1 and 8.2 than is discharged via these openings 30.1 and 30.2. As a result, the liquid level in the buffer reservoir 10 starts to rise and due to the spouting of the coffee extract into the thus formed liquid surface, a small-bubbled foam layer is formed having a height of, for instance, at least 8 mm. The level in the buffer reservoir 10 will eventually increase up to the bottom side of the openings 24.1 and 24.2. After this, the coffee extract with the small-bubbled foam layer will flow, via the opening 24.1, to the portion 72.1 of the container. At the same time, via the opening 24.2, the coffee extract with the small-bubbled foam layer will flow to the portion 72.2 of the container 2. Hence, the liquids leaving the buffer reservoir 10 via the openings 24.1 and 24.2 remain separated from each other. Consequently, by the buffer reservoir 10, two separate flows of liquid are developed. The liquid flowing from the opening 24.1 will eventually leave the container 2 via the outflow opening 6.1. Further, the liquid flowing from the opening 24.2 will leave the container 2 via the outflow opening 6.2. In this manner, two containers 20.1 and 20.2 can be filled with coffee extract. A great advantage of the above-discussed embodiment is that the

two containers 20.1 and 20.2 will be filled very accurately and to an equal extent with coffee extract having a small-bubbled foam layer.

[0038] When at a given moment no coffee extract is fed via the line 18 to the inlet 4 any more, the buffer reservoir 10 drains via the openings 30.1 and 30.2. The liquid leaving the buffer reservoir 10 via the opening 30.1 will end up in the container 20.1 via the outflow opening 6.1. Likewise, the liquid leaving the buffer reservoir 10 via the opening 30.2 will end up in the container 20.2 via the outflow opening 6.2.

[0039] The above implies that the apparatus is hence provided with the first and second outflow openings which are positioned relative to the first and second run-out paths so that the buffer reservoir comprises a first and a second run-out path for discharging coffee extract from the buffer reservoir, and that the apparatus is provided with a first and a second outflow opening which are positioned relative to the first and second run-out paths so that the coffee extract with the small-bubbled foam layer leaving the buffer reservoir via the first run-out path is fed to the first outflow opening, and the coffee extract with the small-bubbled foam layer leaving the buffer reservoir via the second run-out path is fed to the second outflow opening.

[0040] As stated, the apparatus according to Figs. 6-9 is also provided with a particular embodiment of a moka unit 19.

[0041] The moka unit 19 comprises a liquid container 44. The liquid container 44 comprises a bowl-shaped container 72. The bowl-shaped container 72 further includes a shell-shaped element 74 for telescopic up and down movement. At the top side of the bowl-shaped container 72, an annular seal 76 is present between the shell-shaped element 74 and the bowl-shaped container 72. The annular seal 76 interconnects the bowl-shaped container 72 and the shell-shaped element 74 so as to be liquidtight and movable up and down in vertical direction. The shell-shaped element 74 has its top side bent over outwards in radial direction, to form an annular edge 78. Further, the annular edge 78 has its outer side bent over upwards to form a vertical edge 80 provided with screw thread. The moka unit 19 further comprises a cup-shaped container 82 which, in use, can be filled with coffee. To this end, the cup-shaped container comprises a perforated sheet 84 on which the ground coffee can be poured. The perforated sheet 84 is slightly spaced above a bottom 86 of the cup-shaped container 82. The cup-shaped container has its top side provided with an annular edge 88 which extends outwards in radial direction and which, in use, rests on the annular edge 78 of the shell-shaped element 74. Located in the bottom 86 is an opening 90 which provides access to a riser 92. The riser 92 is composed of an upper riser 94 and a lower riser 96 which is accommodated in the upper riser 94 so as to be telescopically slidable. The two risers are again interconnected so as to be liquidtight by a seal not shown. There is further

provided a spring, arranged around the riser 92, which spring provides that the lower riser 96 is pressed downwards, so that an open end 52 of the riser 92 is located adjacent the bottom 50 of the liquid container 44. The moka apparatus further comprises a cover 100 whose inside is provided with screw thread capable of cooperating with the screw thread of the vertical edge 80. Provided in the cover 100 is an opening 102 connected to the line 18.

[0042] The operation of the moka apparatus 19 according to Figs. 6-9 is as follows. First of all, the cover 100 is removed. This enables removal of the cup-shaped container 82 together with the riser 92 for filling the container with ground coffee. Next, the liquid container 44 is filled with water up a desired level 102. After this, the cup-shaped container 82, meanwhile filled with ground coffee, located on the perforated sheet 84, is placed back in the tubular element 74. The whole is then closed by means of the cover 100. After this, the volume of the liquid container 44 is set by moving the tubular element 74 in vertical direction up and/or down relative to the cup-shaped container 72. In this manner, the air/water ratio in the liquid container 44 is set. Then, the water contained in the moka unit 19 is heated in a manner known per se. At a temperature determined by the predetermined air/water ratio in the liquid container 44, the water starts to flow, via the riser 92, in upward direction towards the perforated sheet 84. This water then flows through the perforated sheet and through the ground coffee present in the cup-shaped container 82, after which the water leaves the moka unit via the opening 102 as coffee extract and flows towards the inlet 4 via the line 18.

[0043] When the coffee extract has arrived in the inlet 4, the apparatus operates as discussed hereinabove. When it is desired to make a different quantity of coffee, the moka unit can be filled with a different quantity of liquid. The air/water ratio can be adjusted accordingly, so that water is dispensed having the same temperature as discussed hereinabove. It is also possible to set a different temperature by moving the tubular element 74 up and/or down relative to the cup-shaped container 72. Once the water flows from the moka unit, the air/water ratio in the moka unit 19 will increase. As a result, the temperature of the water that is dispensed will likewise increase. If so desired, this temperature increase can be corrected by optionally automatically reducing, during the outflow, the total volume of the liquid container and for instance simultaneously limiting and/or breaking off the feed of thermal energy to the water contained in the moka unit. The reduction of the volume mentioned can be effected by moving the shell-shaped element 74 downwards relative to the cup-shaped container 72, optionally in an automatic manner. Hence, the volume of the liquid container is of controllable design.

[0044] Hence, it further applies that the height of an inner space of the liquid container is settable for controlling the volume of the liquid container, while in the liquid

container, a riser is arranged, which riser is of such construction that it extends in vertical direction over a settable distance corresponding to the set height of the liquid container.

[0045] Adjusting the quantity of coffee extract which flows from the buffer reservoir via the outflow opening per unit of time, and the quantity of coffee extract which is dispensed by the spout openings per unit of time, can be effected in various manners. For instance, the number of outflow openings and the sections of the outflow openings can be varied for determining how much coffee extract flows from the buffer reservoir per unit of time. On the other hand, the number of spout openings and the sections of the spout openings can be varied for determining how much coffee extract is fed to the buffer reservoir per unit of time. Also, the pressure at which the coffee extract is fed to the inlet 4 can be varied for varying the quantity of coffee extract dispensed by the spout openings per unit of time accordingly.

[0046] In addition, it is conceivable that the surface of the bottom 64 is dimensioned such that the liquid surface of the desired height is obtained.

[0047] Such variants are each understood to fall within the framework of the invention.

[0048] The invention is by no means limited to the embodiments described hereinabove. For instance, the invention relates both to the assembly of inlet, buffer reservoir and outflow openings, and to the moka unit. In addition, the invention relates to the combination of the moka unit and the buffer reservoir. The various embodiments described in respect of the assembly on the one hand and the moka unit on the other may be combined with each other. It will further be understood that on the basis of the description, obvious variants for varying the air/water ratio also belong to the invention. The apparatus may also be provided with more inlets having more spout openings and more than one buffer reservoir.

[0049] Such variants are all understood to fall within the framework of the invention.

Claims

1. An apparatus (1) for preparing coffee extract having a small-bubbled foam layer, comprising at least one inlet (4) for coffee extract and at least one outflow opening (6.1, 6.2) for discharging coffee extract having a small-bubbled foam layer, the inlet being provided with at least one spout opening (8.1, 8.2) for generating a coffee extract liquid jet when coffee extract is fed to the inlet (4), **characterized in that** in the liquid flow path extending between the spout opening and the outflow opening, a buffer reservoir is incorporated, spaced from the spout opening (8.1, 8.2) and the outflow opening (6.1, 6.2), the buffer reservoir (10) being positioned such that, in use, the coffee extract liquid jet from the spout opening (8.1, 8.2) spouts into a liquid surface of coffee extract.

fee extract already received in the buffer reservoir (10).

2. An apparatus according to claim 1, **characterized in that** an interspace (15) is present between the buffer reservoir (10) and the outflow opening (8.1, 8.2). 5
3. An apparatus according to claim 1 or 2, **characterized in that** an interspace (17) is present between the buffer reservoir (10) and the spout opening (8.1, 8.2). 10
4. An apparatus according to claim 1, 2 or 3, **characterized in that** the buffer reservoir (10) comprises at least one run-out path (22, 24, 22', 30, 30.1, 30.2, 24.1, 24.2) for discharging coffee extract having a small-bubbled foam layer from the buffer reservoir (10) to the outflow opening (6.1, 6.2). 15
5. An apparatus according to any one of claims 1-4, **characterized in that** the buffer reservoir (10) is of cup-shaped design. 20
6. An apparatus according to claim 5, **characterized in that** a sidewall (14) of the buffer reservoir (10) is provided with an opening (24, 24.1, 24.2) extending upwards from a bottom (12) of the buffer reservoir for discharging coffee extract having a small-bubbled foam layer from the buffer reservoir (10) to the outflow opening (6.1, 6.2). 25
7. An apparatus according to claim 5, **characterized in that** a bottom (12) of the buffer reservoir is provided with at least one run-out opening (30, 30.1, 30.2) for discharging coffee extract having a small-bubbled foam layer from the buffer reservoir (10) to the outflow opening (6.1, 6.2). 30
8. An apparatus according to claim 7, **characterized in that** the buffer reservoir (10) further comprises a vertical wall (32, 36) which encloses the run-out opening (30) at least partially. 35
9. An apparatus according to any one of claims 4-8, **characterized in that** the run-out path (22) comprises a liquid flow channel having a predetermined flow resistance (26). 40
10. An apparatus according to any one of the preceding claims, **characterized in that** the distance between the spout opening (8.1, 8.2) and the buffer reservoir (10) is of settable design. 45
11. An apparatus according to any one of the preceding claims, **characterized in that** the distance between the outflow opening (6.1, 6.2) and the buffer reser-

voir (10) is of settable design.

12. An apparatus according to any one of the preceding claims, **characterized in that** the distance between the spout opening (8.1, 8.2) and the outflow opening (6.1, 6.2) is fixed, and the distance between the outflow opening (6.1, 6.2) and the buffer reservoir (10) is of settable design. 50
13. An apparatus according to claim 12, **characterized in that** the quantity of coffee extract dispensed through the inlet (4) per unit of time and the quantity of coffee extract flowing from the buffer reservoir (10) via the outflow opening (6.1, 6.2) per unit of time are adjusted to each other such that in the buffer reservoir, a liquid surface is formed having a height of at least 5 mm. 55
14. An apparatus according to any one of the preceding claims, **characterized in that** the buffer reservoir (10) comprises a first and a second run-out path (22.1, 22.2) and that the apparatus comprises a first and a second outflow opening (6.1, 6.2), positioned relative to the first and the second run-out path (22.1, 22.2) such that the coffee extract with the small-bubbled foam layer leaving the buffer reservoir (10) via the first run-out path (22.1) is fed to the first outflow opening (6.1), and the coffee extract with the small-bubbled foam layer leaving the buffer reservoir (10) via the second run-out path (22.2) is fed to the second outflow opening (6.2).
15. An apparatus (1) for preparing coffee extract having a small-bubbled foam layer, comprising at least one inlet (4) for coffee extract and at least one outflow opening (6.1, 6.2) for discharging coffee extract having a small-bubbled foam layer, the inlet (4) comprising at least one spout opening (8.1, 8.2) for generating a coffee extract liquid jet when coffee extract is fed to the inlet, **characterized in that** a buffer reservoir (10) is incorporated into the liquid flow path extending between the spout opening (8.1, 8.2) and the outflow opening (6.1, 6.2), said buffer reservoir (10) being spaced from the spout opening (8.1, 8.2) and comprising said outflow opening (6.1, 6.2), while, in use, the buffer reservoir (10) is positioned such that, in use, the coffee extract liquid jet from the spout opening (8.1, 8.2) spouts into a liquid surface of coffee extract already received in the buffer reservoir (10), and the quantity of coffee extract dispensed through the spout opening (8.1, 8.2) per unit of time on the one hand and the quantity of coffee extract flowing from the buffer reservoir (10) via the outflow opening (6.1, 6.2) per unit of time on the other hand are adjusted to each other so that in the buffer reservoir a liquid surface having a height of at least 5 mm is formed.

16. An apparatus according to claim 15, **characterized in that** the quantity of coffee extract dispensed through the spout opening (8.1, 8.2) per unit of time on the one hand and the quantity of coffee extract flowing from the buffer reservoir (10) via the outflow opening (6.1, 6.2) per unit of time on the other hand are adjusted to each other so that in the buffer reservoir a liquid surface having a height of at least 8 mm is formed.

17. An apparatus according to claim 15 or 16, **characterized in that** the height of the liquid surface is less than 25 mm and preferably less than 15 mm.

18. An apparatus according to any one of claims 15-17, **characterized in that** the outflow opening (6.1, 6.2) is provided in a bottom (64) of the buffer reservoir (10).

19. An apparatus according to any one of the preceding claims, **characterized in that** the apparatus further comprises a moka unit (19) for preparing the coffee extract, the moka unit (19) being in fluid connection with the inlet.

20. An apparatus according to claim 19, **characterized in that** the moka unit (19) comprises a hermetically closable liquid container (16/44), a coffee container (82) which can be filled with ground coffee (47), a liquid-conveying tube (18,48) which is on one side connected to the coffee container (82) and on the other side comprises an open end (52) located adjacent a bottom (62) of the liquid container, the inlet (4) being in fluid connection with the coffee container (82) such that in use, the ground coffee (47) is located in the liquid flow path from the liquid container (44) to the inlet (4).

21. An apparatus according to claim 20, **characterized in that** the liquid container (44) comprises means (54) for controlling the ratio between the quantities of liquid and air in the liquid container (44) without changing the quantity of liquid for setting the temperature of the liquid which, in use, is fed to the coffee container (82).

22. An apparatus according to claim 21, **characterized in that** said means (54) consist of at least one body (54) disposed in the liquid container (16/44), said body (54), immersed in liquid, displacing a predetermined quantity of liquid.

23. An apparatus according to claim 21, **characterized in that** the volume of the liquid container (16/44) is of controllable design.

24. An apparatus according to claim 23, **characterized in that** the height of an inner space of the liquid con-

tainer (16/44) is of settable design for controlling the volume of the liquid container (44).

25. An apparatus according to claim 24, **characterized in that** in the liquid container (16/44), a riser (48) is provided, of such design that it extends in vertical direction over a settable distance corresponding to the set height of the liquid container (16, 44).

26. An apparatus according to any one of claims 20-25, **characterized in that** the coffee container (82) and the liquid container (16/44) are integrated into one housing.

27. An apparatus according to any one of preceding claims 20-26, **characterized in that** the coffee container (82), the inlet (4), the buffer reservoir (10) and the outflow opening (6.1, 6.2) are integrated into one housing.

28. An apparatus according to any one of preceding claims 20-27, **characterized in that** the coffee container (82) is arranged for receiving a sachet filled with ground coffee (47).

Patentansprüche

1. Eine Vorrichtung (1) zur Zubereitung von Kaffeeextrakt, der eine Schaumschicht aus kleinen Blasen hat, wobei die Vorrichtung aus mindestens einem Zulauf (4) für Kaffeeextrakt und mindestens einer Ausflussöffnung (6.1, 6.2) zum Ableiten von Kaffeeextrakt, der eine Schaumschicht aus kleinen Blasen hat, besteht, und der Zulauf mit mindestens einer Einspritzöffnung (8.1, 8.2) ausgestattet ist, um einen Flüssigkeitsstrahl aus Kaffeeextrakt zu erzeugen, wenn Kaffeeextrakt dem Zulauf (4) zugeführt wird, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass im Strömungsweg der Flüssigkeit, der sich zwischen der Einspritzöffnung und der Ausflussöffnung erstreckt, ein Speicherreservoir eingebaut ist, der in einem Abstand von der Einspritzöffnung (8.1, 8.2) und der Ausflussöffnung (6.1, 6.2) angeordnet ist, wobei das Speicherreservoir (10) so lokalisiert ist, dass während des Gebrauchs der Flüssigkeitsstrahl aus Kaffeeextrakt aus der Einspritzöffnung (8.1, 8.2) in eine Flüssigkeitsoberfläche aus Kaffeeextrakt spritzt, die bereits im Speicherreservoir (10) aufgenommen worden ist.

2. Eine Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 1, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** ein Zwischenraum (15) zwischen dem Speicherreservoir (10) und der Ausflussöffnung (8.1, 8.2) vorhanden ist.

3. Eine Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 1 oder 2, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** ein Zwischenraum (17) zwi-

schen dem Speicherreservoir (10) und der Einspritzöffnung (8.1, 8.2) vorhanden ist.

4. Eine Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 1, 2 oder 3, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** das Speicherreservoir (10) mindestens einen Auslaufweg (22, 24, 22', 30, 30.1, 30.2, 24.1 24.2) beinhaltet, um Kaffeeextrakt, der eine Schaumschicht aus kleinen Blasen hat, aus dem Speicherreservoir (10) zur Ausflussöffnung (6.1, 6.2) abzuleiten.
5. Eine Vorrichtung nach einem der vorstehenden Ansprüche 1-4, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** das Speicherreservoir (10) tassenförmig gestaltet ist.
6. Eine Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 5, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** eine Seitenwand (14) des Speicherreservoirs mit einer Öffnung (24, 24.1, 24.2) ausgestattet ist, um Kaffeeextrakt, der eine Schaumschicht aus kleinen Blasen hat, aus dem Speicherreservoir (10) zur Ausflussöffnung (6.1, 6.2) abzuleiten, wobei sich die Öffnung (24, 24.1, 24.2) nach oben von einem Boden (12) des Speicherreservoirs erstreckt.
7. Eine Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 5, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** ein Boden (12) des Speicherreservoirs mit mindestens einer Auslauföffnung (30, 30.1, 30.2) ausgestattet ist, um Kaffeeextrakt, der eine Schaumschicht aus kleinen Blasen hat, aus dem Speicherreservoir (10) zur Ausflussöffnung (6.1, 6.2) abzuleiten.
8. Eine Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 7, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** das Speicherreservoir (10) des weiteren eine senkrechte Wand (32.36) beinhaltet, welche die Auslauföffnung (30) zumindest teilweise umschließt.
9. Eine Vorrichtung nach einem der Ansprüche 4-8, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** der Auslaufweg (22) einen Flüssigkeitsströmungskanal beinhaltet, der einen vorbestimmten Fließwiderstand hat.
10. Eine Vorrichtung nach einem der vorstehenden Ansprüche, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** der Abstand zwischen der Einspritzöffnung (8.1, 8.2) und dem Speicherreservoir (10) einstellbar gestaltet ist.
11. Eine Vorrichtung nach einem der vorstehenden Ansprüche, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** der Abstand zwischen der Ausflussöffnung (6.1, 6.2) und dem Speicherreservoir (10) einstellbar gestaltet ist.
12. Eine Vorrichtung nach einem der vorstehenden Ansprüche, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** der Abstand zwischen der Einspritzöffnung (8.1, 8.2) und der Ausflussöffnung (6.1, 6.2) feststehend ist, und

dass der Abstand zwischen der Ausflussöffnung (6.1, 6.2) und dem Speicherreservoir (10) einstellbar gestaltet ist.

13. Eine Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 12, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** die Menge von Kaffeeextrakt, die durch den Zulauf (4) pro Zeiteinheit abgegeben wird, und die Menge von Kaffeeextrakt, die pro Zeiteinheit vom Speicherreservoir (10) über die Ausflussöffnung (6.1, 6.2) fließt, so aufeinander eingestellt sind, dass sich im Speicherreservoir eine Flüssigkeitsoberfläche bildet, die eine Höhe von mindestens 5 mm hat.
14. Eine Vorrichtung nach einem der vorstehenden Ansprüche, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** das Speicherreservoir (10) einen ersten und zweiten Auslaufweg (22.1, 22.2) beinhaltet und dass die Vorrichtung eine erste und zweite Ausflussöffnung (6.1, 6.2) beinhaltet, die im Verhältnis zum ersten und zweiten Ablaufweg (22.1, 22.2) so angeordnet sind, dass der Kaffeeextrakt mit der Schaumschicht aus kleinen Blasen, der das Speicherreservoir (10) über den ersten Auslaufweg (22.1) verlässt, der ersten Ausflussöffnung (6.1) zugeführt wird, und dass der Kaffeeextrakt mit der Schaumschicht aus kleinen Blasen, der das Speicherreservoir (10) über den zweiten Auslaufweg (22.2) verlässt, der zweiten Ausflussöffnung (6.2) zugeführt wird.
15. Eine Vorrichtung (1) zur Zubereitung von Kaffeeextrakt, der eine Schaumschicht aus kleinen Blasen hat, wobei die Vorrichtung aus mindestens einem Zulauf (4) für Kaffeeextrakt und mindestens einer Ausflussöffnung (6.1, 6.2) zum Ableiten von Kaffeeextrakt, der eine Schaumschicht aus kleinen Blasen hat, besteht, wobei der Zulauf (4) mindestens eine Einspritzöffnung (8.1, 8.2) beinhaltet, um einen Flüssigkeitsstrahl aus Kaffeeextrakt zu erzeugen, wenn Kaffeeextrakt in den Zulauf eingeführt wird, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** im Strömungsweg der Flüssigkeit, der sich zwischen der Einspritzöffnung (8.1, 8.2) und der Ausflussöffnung (6.1, 6.2) erstreckt, ein Speicherreservoir (10) eingebaut ist, wobei das Speicherreservoir in einem Abstand von der Einspritzöffnung (8.1, 8.2) angeordnet ist und die besagte Ausflussöffnung beinhaltet, während bei Gebrauch das Speicherreservoir (10) derart platziert ist, dass während des Gebrauchs der Flüssigkeitsstrahl aus Kaffeeextrakt aus der Einspritzöffnung (8.1, 8.2) in eine Flüssigkeitsoberfläche aus Kaffeeextrakt spritzt, die bereits im Speicherreservoir (10) aufgenommen worden ist, und die Menge von Kaffeeextrakt, die auf der einen Seite pro Zeiteinheit durch die Einspritzöffnung (8.1, 8.2) abgegeben wird, und die Menge von Kaffeeextrakt, die auf der anderen Seite pro Zeiteinheit vom Speicherreservoir (10) durch die Ausflussöffnung

- (6.1, 6.2) fließt, aufeinander abgestimmt sind, so dass im Speicherreservoir eine Flüssigkeitsoberfläche mit einer Höhe von mindestens 5 mm gebildet wird.
16. Eine Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 15, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** die Menge von Kaffeeextrakt, die auf der einen Seite pro Zeiteinheit durch die Einspritzöffnung (8.1, 8.2) abgegeben wird, und die Menge von Kaffeeextrakt, die auf der anderen Seite pro Zeiteinheit vom Speicherreservoir (10) durch die Ausflussöffnung (6.1, 6.2) fließt, aufeinander abgestimmt sind, so dass im Speicherreservoir eine Flüssigkeitsoberfläche mit einer Höhe von mindestens 8 mm gebildet wird.
17. Eine Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 15 oder 16, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** die Höhe der Flüssigkeitsoberfläche geringer ist als 25 mm und vorzugsweise geringer als 15 mm.
18. Eine Vorrichtung nach einem der Ansprüche 15-17, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** die Ausflussöffnungen (6.1, 6.2) in einem Boden (64) des Speicherreservoirs (10) angebracht sind.
19. Eine Vorrichtung nach einem der vorstehenden Ansprüche, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** die Vorrichtung des weiteren eine Mokkaeinheit (19) zur Zubereitung des Kaffeeextraktes beinhaltet, wobei die Mokkaeinheit (19) in einer Flüssigkeitsverbindung mit dem Zulauf steht.
20. Eine Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 19, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** die Mokkaeinheit (19) einen hermetisch schließbaren Flüssigkeitsbehälter (16/44), einen Kaffeebehälter (82), der mit gemahlenem Kaffee (47) gefüllt werden kann, ein flüssigkeitsbeförderndes Rohr (18 48), das auf einer Seite an den Kaffeebehälter (82) angeschlossen ist und auf der anderen Seite ein offenes Ende (52) beinhaltet, das sich angrenzend an einen Boden (62) des Flüssigkeitsbehälters befindet, wobei der Zulauf (4) in einer Flüssigkeitsverbindung mit dem Kaffeebehälter (62) so steht, dass bei Gebrauch der gemahlene Kaffee (47) sich im Strömungsweg der Flüssigkeit vom Flüssigkeitsbehälter (44) zum Zulauf befindet (4), beinhaltet.
21. Eine Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 20, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** der Flüssigkeitsbehälter (44) Einrichtungen (54) beinhaltet, um das Verhältnis der Mengen von Flüssigkeit und Luft im Flüssigkeitsbehälter (44) zu regeln, ohne die Menge der Flüssigkeit zu ändern, um die Temperatur der Flüssigkeit, die bei Gebrauch dem Kaffeebehälter zugeführt wird, einzustellen.
22. Eine Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 21, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** die besagte Einrichtungen (54) aus mindestens einem Körper (54) bestehen, der im Flüssigkeitsbehälter (16/44) aufgestellt wird, wobei dieser Körper (54) in die Flüssigkeit getaucht ist und eine vorbestimmte Menge Flüssigkeit verdrängt.
23. Eine Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 21, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** das Volumen des Flüssigkeitsbehälters (16/44) regelbar gestaltet ist.
24. Eine Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 23, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** die Höhe eines Innenraumes des Flüssigkeitsbehälters (16/44) einstellbar gestaltet ist, um das Volumen des Flüssigkeitsbehälters (44) einzustellen.
25. Eine Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 24, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** im Flüssigkeitsbehälter (16/44) ein Steigrohr (48) vorhanden ist, dergestalt, dass es sich in senkrechter Richtung über einen einstellbaren Abstand, der der eingestellten Höhe des Flüssigkeitsbehälters (16, 44) entspricht, erstreckt.
26. Eine Vorrichtung nach einem der Ansprüche 20-25, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** der Kaffeebehälter (82) und der Flüssigkeitsbehälter (16/44) in ein Gehäuse integriert sind.
27. Eine Vorrichtung nach einem der vorstehenden Ansprüche 20-26, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** der Kaffeebehälter (82), der Zulauf (4), das Speicherreservoir (10) und die Auslauföffnung (6.1, 6.2) in ein Gehäuse integriert sind.
28. Eine Vorrichtung nach einem der vorstehenden Ansprüche 20-27, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** der Kaffeebehälter (82) zur Aufnahme eines mit gemahlenem Kaffee (47) gefüllten Beutels angeordnet ist.

Revendications

1. Appareil (1) pour préparer de l'extrait de café comportant une couche de crème à fines bulles, comprenant au moins une entrée (4) pour l'extrait de café et au moins un orifice d'écoulement (6.1, 6.2) pour déverser l'extrait de café comportant une couche de crème à fines bulles, l'entrée étant pourvue d'au moins un orifice de jet (8.1, 8.2) pour engendrer un jet liquide d'extrait de café lorsque l'extrait de café est amené à l'entrée (4), **caractérisé en ce que**, dans le trajet d'écoulement du liquide qui s'étend entre l'orifice de jet et l'orifice d'écoulement, est disposé un réservoir tampon, espacé de l'orifice de jet

- (8.1, 8.2) et de l'orifice d'écoulement (6.1, 6.2), le réservoir tampon (10) étant disposé de sorte que, en fonctionnement, le jet liquide d'extrait de café provenant de l'orifice de jet (8.1, 8.2) soit émis dans une surface de liquide de l'extrait de café déjà reçu dans le réservoir tampon (10).
2. Appareil selon la revendication 1, **caractérisé en ce qu'un écartement (15) est présent entre le réservoir tampon (10) et l'orifice d'écoulement (8.1, 8.2).**
 3. Appareil selon la revendication 1 ou 2, **caractérisé en ce qu'un écartement (17) est présent entre le réservoir tampon (10) et l'orifice de jet (8.1, 8.2).**
 4. Appareil selon la revendication 1, 2 ou 3, **caractérisé en ce que** le réservoir tampon (10) comprend au moins un trajet de sortie (22, 24, 22', 30, 30.1, 30.2, 24.1, 24.2) pour déverser l'extrait de café, comportant une couche de crème à fines bulles, du réservoir tampon (10) jusqu'à l'orifice d'écoulement (6.1, 6.2).
 5. Appareil selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 4, **caractérisé en ce que** le réservoir tampon (10) présente la forme d'une tasse.
 6. Appareil selon la revendication 5, **caractérisé en ce qu'une paroi latérale (14) du réservoir tampon (10) est pourvue d'un orifice (24, 24.1, 24.2) qui s'étend vers le haut depuis un fond (12) du réservoir tampon pour déverser l'extrait de café, comportant une couche de crème à fines bulles, du réservoir tampon (10) jusqu'à l'orifice d'écoulement (6.1, 6.2).**
 7. Appareil selon la revendication 5, **caractérisé en ce qu'un fond (12) du réservoir tampon est pourvu d'au moins un orifice de sortie (30, 30.1, 30.2) pour déverser l'extrait de café, comportant une couche de crème à fines bulles, du réservoir tampon (10) jusqu'à l'orifice d'écoulement (6.1, 6.2).**
 8. Appareil selon la revendication 7, **caractérisé en ce que** le réservoir tampon (10) comprend, en outre, une paroi verticale (32, 36) qui entoure au moins partiellement l'orifice de sortie (30).
 9. Appareil selon l'une quelconque des revendications 4 à 8, **caractérisé en ce que** le trajet de sortie (22) comprend un canal d'écoulement de liquide ayant une résistance à l'écoulement prédéterminée (26).
 10. Appareil selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, **caractérisé en ce que** la distance entre l'orifice de jet (8.1, 8.2) et le réservoir tampon (10) est réglable.
 11. Appareil selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, **caractérisé en ce que** la distance entre l'orifice d'écoulement (6.1, 6.2) et le réservoir tampon (10) est réglable.
 12. Appareil selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, **caractérisé en ce que** la distance entre l'orifice de jet (8.1, 8.2) et l'orifice d'écoulement (6.1, 6.2) est fixe, et la distance entre l'orifice d'écoulement (6.1, 6.2) et le réservoir tampon (10) est réglable.
 13. Appareil selon la revendication 12, **caractérisé en ce que** la quantité d'extrait de café distribuée à travers l'entrée (4) par unité de temps et la quantité d'extrait de café qui s'écoule du réservoir tampon (10) par l'orifice d'écoulement (6.1, 6.2) par unité de temps sont mutuellement ajustées, de sorte que, dans le réservoir tampon une surface de liquide à hauteur d'au moins 5 mm soit formée.
 14. Appareil selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, **caractérisé en ce que** le réservoir tampon (10) comprend des premier et deuxième trajets de sortie (22.1, 22.2) et **en ce que** l'appareil comprend des premier et deuxième orifices d'écoulement (6.1, 6.2), disposés par rapport aux premier et deuxième trajets de sortie (22.1, 22.2) de sorte que l'extrait de café comportant la couche de crème à fines bulles qui sort du réservoir tampon (10) par l'intermédiaire du premier trajet de sortie (22.1) soit amené au premier orifice d'écoulement (6.1), et que l'extrait de café comportant la couche de crème à fines bulles qui sort du réservoir tampon (10) par l'intermédiaire du deuxième trajet de sortie (22.2) soit amené au deuxième orifice d'écoulement (6.2).
 15. Appareil (1) pour préparer de l'extrait de café comportant une couche de crème à fines bulles, comprenant au moins une entrée (4) pour l'extrait de café et au moins un orifice d'écoulement (6.1, 6.2) pour déverser l'extrait de café comportant une couche de crème à fines bulles, l'entrée (4) comprenant au moins un orifice de jet (8.1, 8.2) pour engendrer un jet liquide d'extrait de café lorsque l'extrait de café est amené à l'entrée, **caractérisé en ce qu'un réservoir tampon (10) est incorporé dans le trajet d'écoulement de liquide qui s'étend entre l'orifice de jet (8.1, 8.2) et l'orifice d'écoulement (6.1, 6.2), ledit réservoir tampon (10) étant espacé de l'orifice de jet (8.1, 8.2) et comprenant ledit orifice d'écoulement (6.1, 6.2), tandis que, en fonctionnement, le réservoir tampon (10) est disposé de sorte que, en fonctionnement, le jet liquide d'extrait de café provenant de l'orifice de jet (8.1, 8.2) soit émis dans une surface de liquide de l'extrait de café déjà reçu dans le réservoir tampon (10), et la quantité d'extrait de café distribuée à travers l'orifice de jet (8.1, 8.2)**

par unité de temps, d'une part, et la quantité d'extrait de café qui s'écoule du réservoir tampon (10) par l'orifice d'écoulement (6.1, 6.2) par unité de temps, d'autre part, sont mutuellement ajustées de sorte que, dans le réservoir tampon, une surface de liquide à une hauteur d'au moins 5 mm soit formée.

16. Appareil selon la revendication 15, **caractérisé en ce que** la quantité d'extrait de café distribuée par l'orifice de jet (8.1, 8.2) par unité de temps, d'une part, et la quantité d'extrait de café qui s'écoule du réservoir tampon (10) par l'orifice d'écoulement (6.1, 6.2) par unité de temps, d'autre part, sont mutuellement ajustées de sorte que, dans le réservoir tampon, une surface de liquide à une hauteur d'au moins 8 mm soit formée.

17. Appareil selon la revendication 15 ou 16, **caractérisé en ce que** la hauteur de la surface de liquide est inférieure à 25 mm et, de préférence, inférieure à 15 mm.

18. Appareil selon l'une quelconque des revendications 15 à 17, **caractérisé en ce que** l'orifice d'écoulement (6.1, 6.2) est prévu dans un fond (64) du réservoir tampon (10).

19. Appareil selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, **caractérisé en ce que** l'appareil comprend, en outre, une unité à moka (19) pour préparer l'extrait de café, l'unité à moka (19) étant en relation fluidique avec l'entrée.

20. Appareil selon la revendication 19, **caractérisé en ce que** l'unité à moka (19) comprend un récipient à liquide qui peut être fermé hermétiquement (16, 44), un récipient à café (82) qui peut être rempli de café moulu (47), un tube de transport de liquide (18, 48) qui est relié, d'un côté, au récipient à café (82) et qui comprend, de l'autre côté, une extrémité ouverte (52) située à proximité d'un fond (62) du récipient à liquide, l'entrée (4) étant en relation fluidique avec le récipient à café (82) de sorte que, en fonctionnement, le café moulu (47) est situé dans le trajet d'écoulement de liquide du récipient à liquide (44) jusqu'à l'entrée (4).

21. Appareil selon la revendication 20, **caractérisé en ce que** le récipient à liquide (44) comprend des moyens (54) pour commander le rapport entre les quantités de liquide et d'air dans le récipient à liquide (44) sans modifier la quantité de liquide pour régler la température du liquide qui, en fonctionnement, est amené dans le récipient à café (82).

22. Appareil selon la revendication 21, **caractérisé en ce que** lesdits moyens (54) consistent en au moins un corps (54) disposé dans le récipient de liquide

(16, 44), ledit corps (54), immergé dans le liquide, déplaçant une quantité prédéterminée de liquide.

23. Appareil selon la revendication 21, **caractérisé en ce que** le volume du récipient de liquide (16, 44) est réglable.

24. Appareil selon la revendication 23, **caractérisé en ce que** la hauteur d'un espace intérieur du récipient à liquide (16, 44) est réglable pour régler le volume du récipient à liquide (44).

25. Appareil selon la revendication 24, **caractérisé en ce que** dans le récipient à liquide (16, 44), est prévue une colonne montante (48), d'une conception telle qu'elle s'étend verticalement sur une distance réglable correspondant à la hauteur fixée du récipient à liquide (16, 44).

26. Appareil selon l'une quelconque des revendications 20 à 25, **caractérisé en ce que** le récipient à café (82) et le récipient à liquide (16, 44) sont intégrés dans un logement.

27. Appareil selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes 20 à 26, **caractérisé en ce que** le récipient à café (82), l'entrée (4), le réservoir tampon (10) et l'orifice d'écoulement (6.1, 6.2) sont intégrés dans un logement.

28. Appareil selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes 20 à 27, **caractérisé en ce que** le récipient à café (82) est agencé pour recevoir un sachet rempli de café moulu (47).

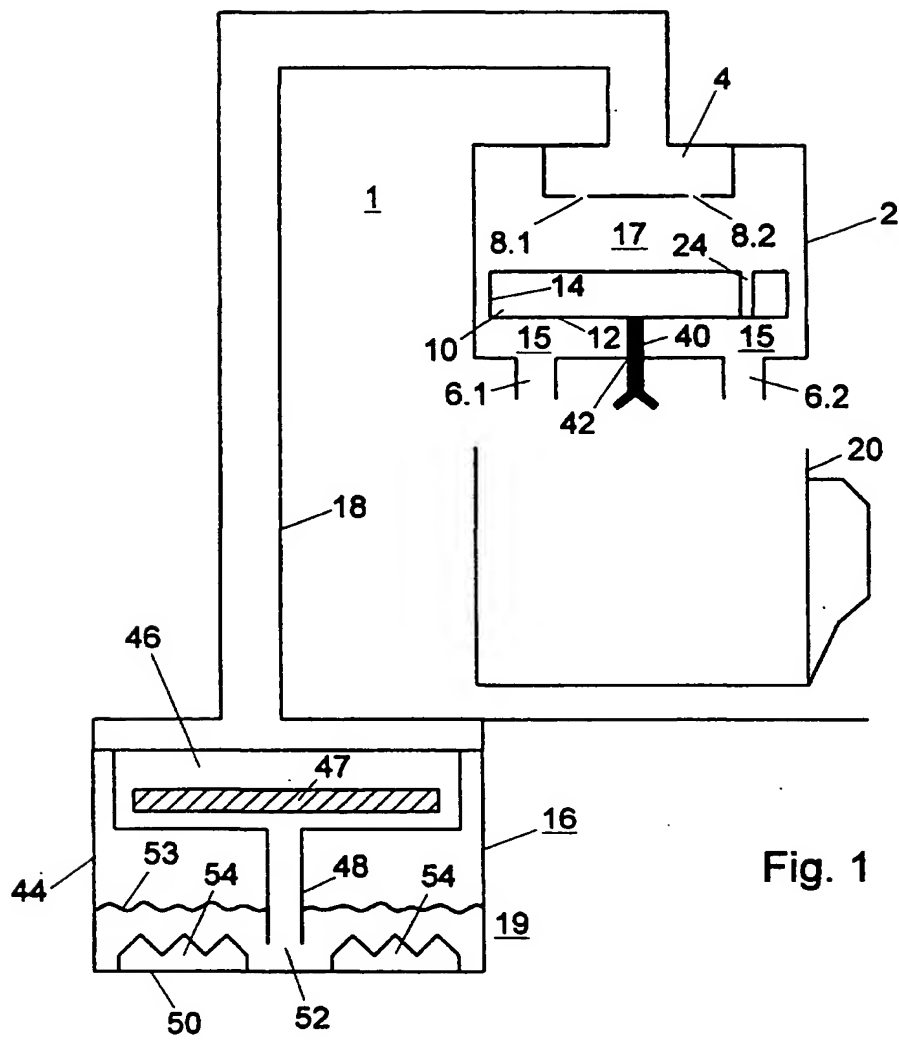


Fig. 1

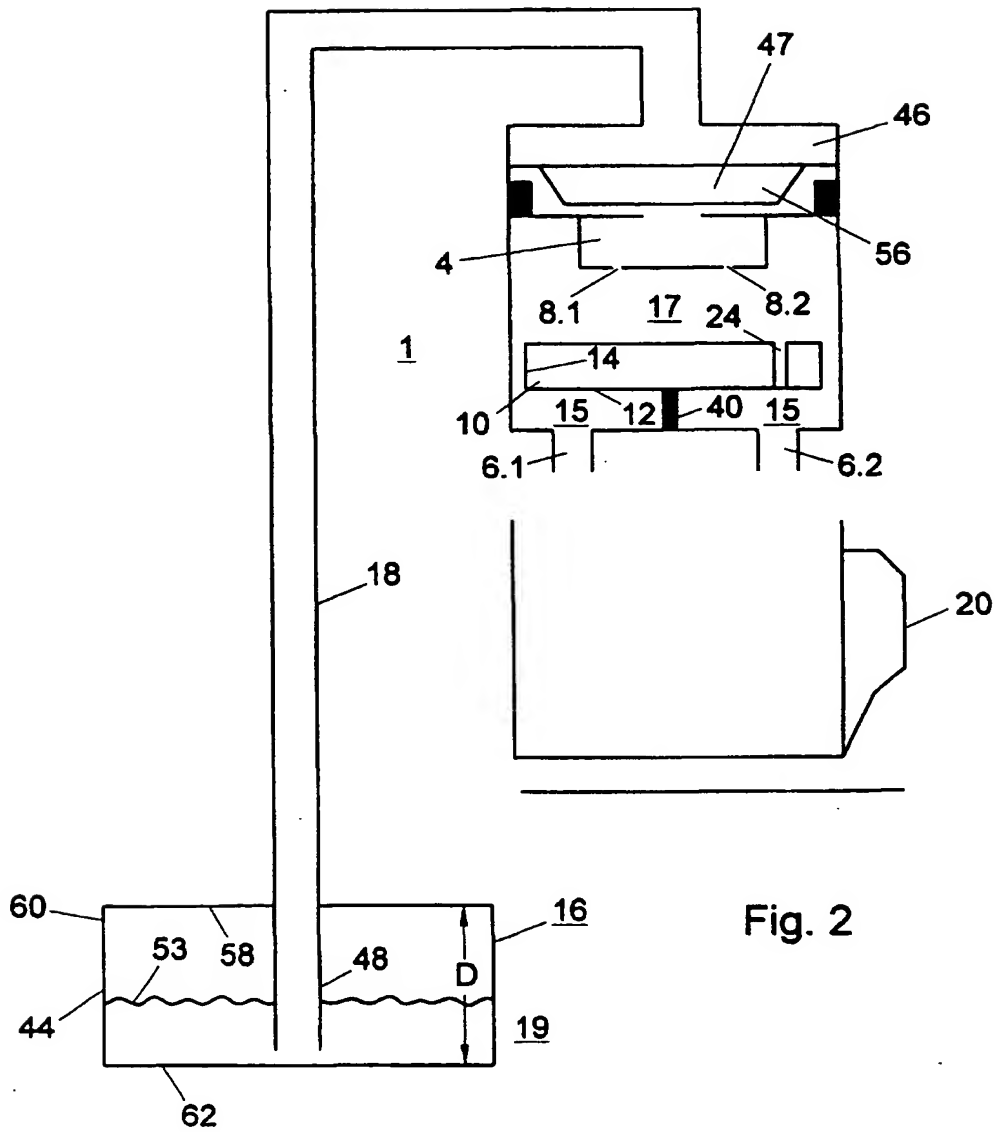


Fig. 2

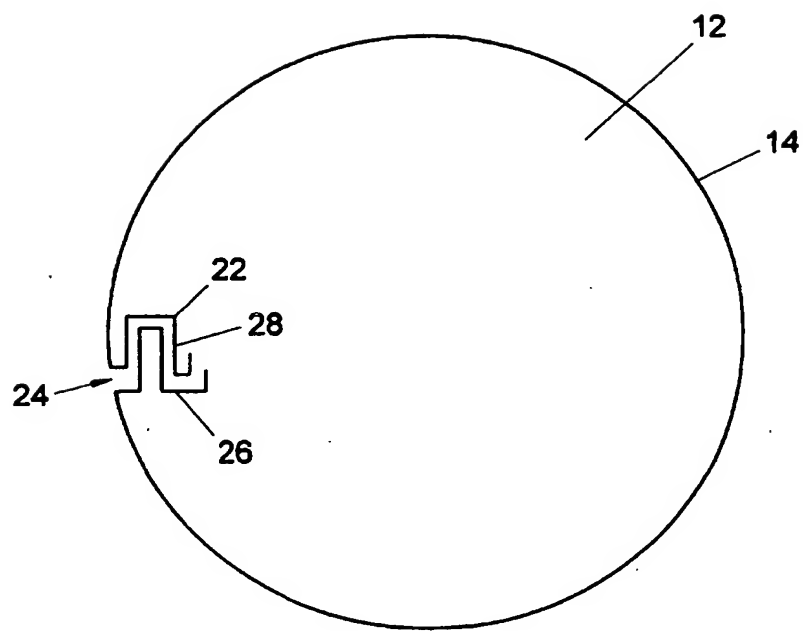


Fig. 3

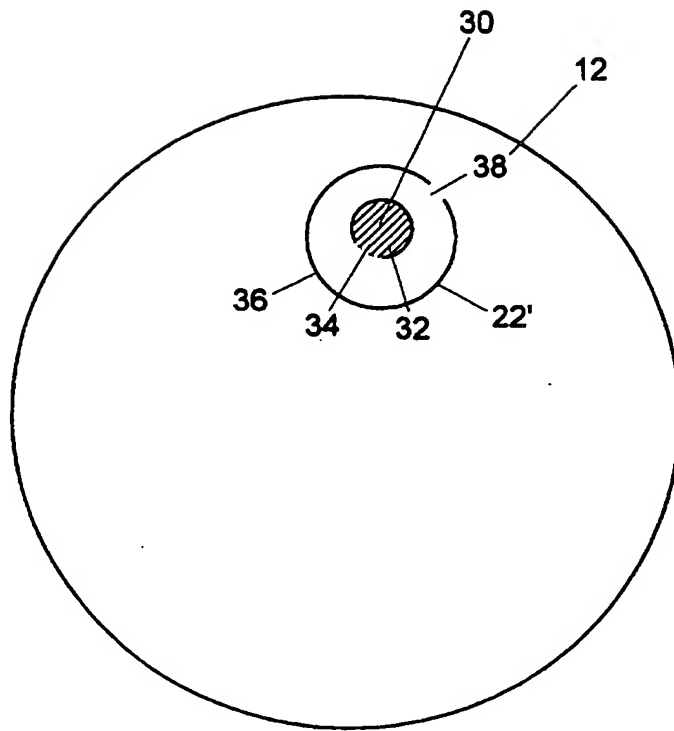
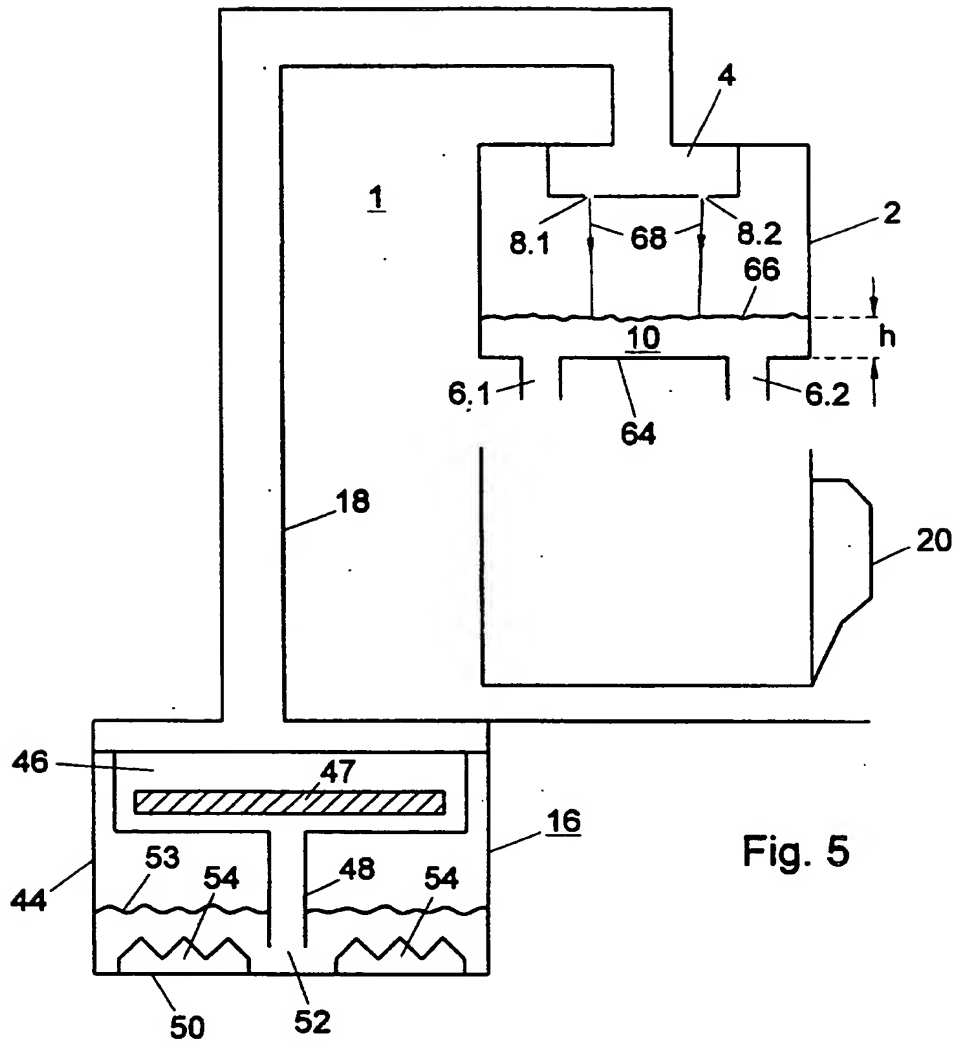


Fig. 4



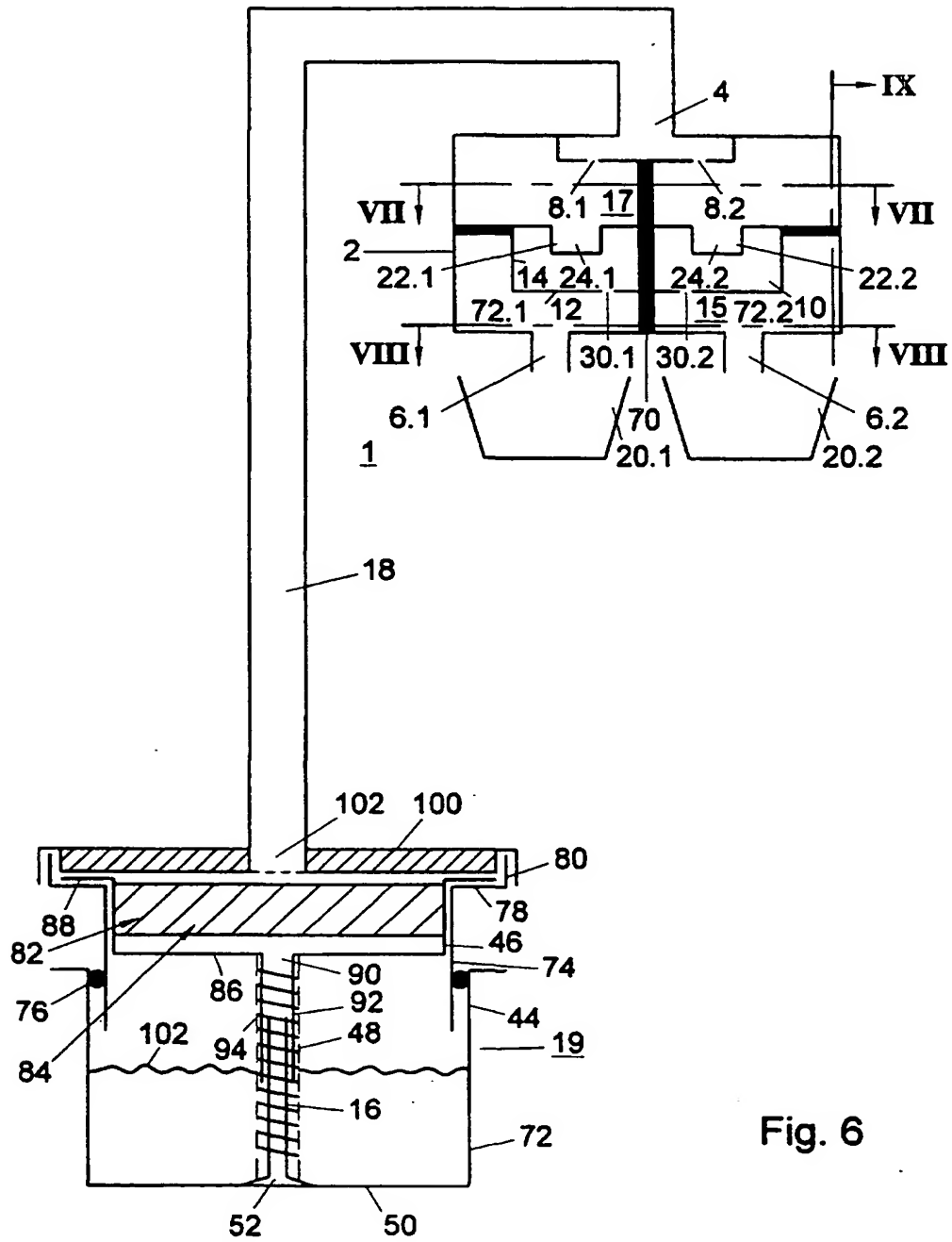


Fig. 6

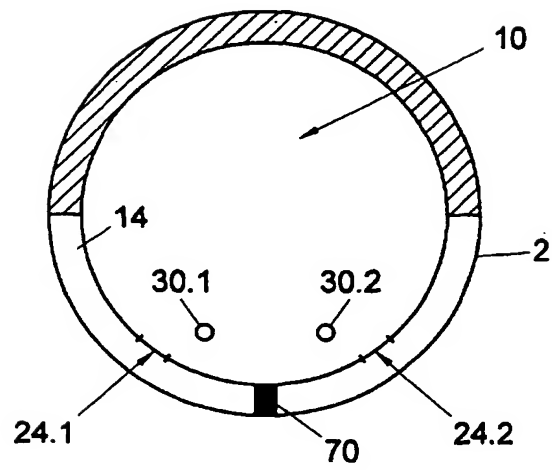


Fig. 7

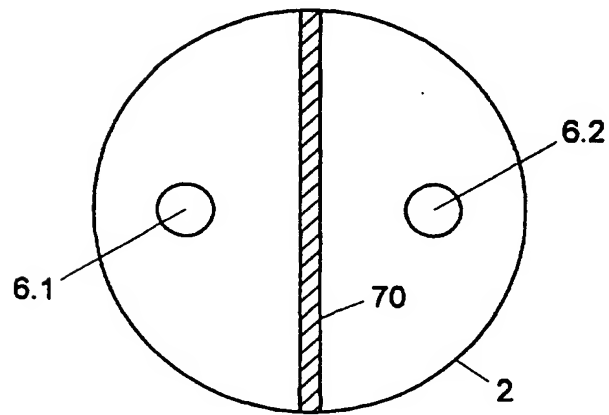


Fig. 8

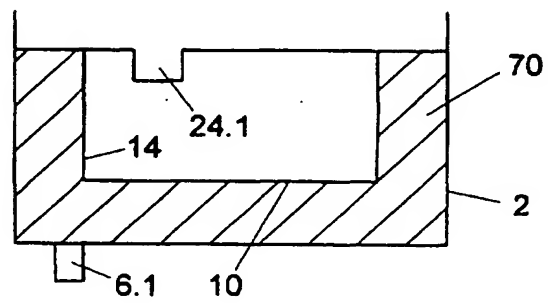


Fig. 9